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## THE FINSEN LIGHT TREATMENT

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I WILL at first remark that what we usually call "light" is composed of a series of rays of considerably different propensities.

If we let the sunbeams fall through a glass prism, they become broken in the prism; and if these rays are intercepted upon a white screen, an oblong band of color, colored as the rainbow, from red to violet, will be seen. Besides this visible part of the sun's spectrum, a quantity of invisible rays fall upon the screen, which, according to their relative position to the visible rays, are called respectively the ultra-red and the ultra-violet rays. The presence of the first can, for instance, be shown by placing a thermometer a little distance beyond the red end of the visible spectrum; the mercury will then be observed to rise through the effect of the heat of the invisible rays. The ultra-violet rays can be easiest shown upon a portion of photographic paper, which rapidly becomes darkened through their agency. The blue, violet, and ultra-violet rays are often comprised under the name of the "chemical rays," and it is the biological effect of these that Professor Finsen has studied, and has with such undoubted success given a place in the science of practical medicine. The first thing he called attention to was the fact that these chemical rays have an injurious influence upon the course of different infectious diseases. The best known example is smallpox, where the most feared phase of the illness, the time of supuration, is due to the effect of the chemical rays, and can therefore be absolutely avoided if the patient is protected against them. The easiest way, but also the most depressing for the patients, would be to keep them in an entirely dark room. The red rays of light, however, do no harm; it is sufficient if the windows and doors of the room be covered

with a sufficient thickness of red cloth, so that absolutely no other than the red rays can penetrate. In other words, the patient must be protected against the light in the same manner as a photographer protects his plates when developing them. It has been shown that in this manner we may alleviate the disease and shorten its course, and also save the patient from being disfigured for life by the scars.

Besides this so-called "negative phototherapy" Professor Finsen has introduced a positive, showing how a number of different skin diseases can be cured by the aid of the chemical rays. The method is based on the following facts: that the chemical rays kill germs, that they penetrate some depth into the skin, and that they produce an inflammation. The characteristic of this inflammation is that it does not appear until five or six hours after being subjected to the light, and when it subsides it leaves a brown coloring of the skin more commonly known as "tan," or "sunburn," which is first caused by the effect of the chemical rays of the sunlight. The finest results are obtained from the treatment of "*lupus vulgaris*," a tuberculous skin disease that is apparently more prevalent in Europe than in America. I have no doubt, however, that this disease is so well known to the readers of this paper that a description of it is unnecessary. Those who have once seen the disfigured face of a "lupus" patient will certainly never forget it.

To insure the "light treatment" being a success a strong light is required; the stronger it is, the better will be the results; and to secure this very powerful electric lamps are employed. The rays are concentrated by means of a large apparatus similar to a telescope, and are directed upon a small spot of the diseased skin of the patient. On this spot is placed what is called a compressor, which is an apparatus composed of two round crystal plates enclosed in a metal ring; between these two plates is continually passing cold water, thus insuring a cooling of the skin and at the same time keeping the blood away from the spot being treated. Every little spot is subjected to the light for an hour's duration. The treatment is painless, but requires skill and patience on the part of the hospital nurse, who holds the pressure-glass in place, and who incessantly has to take particular care that the light is kept on the exact place on the patient's skin previously marked by the doctor.

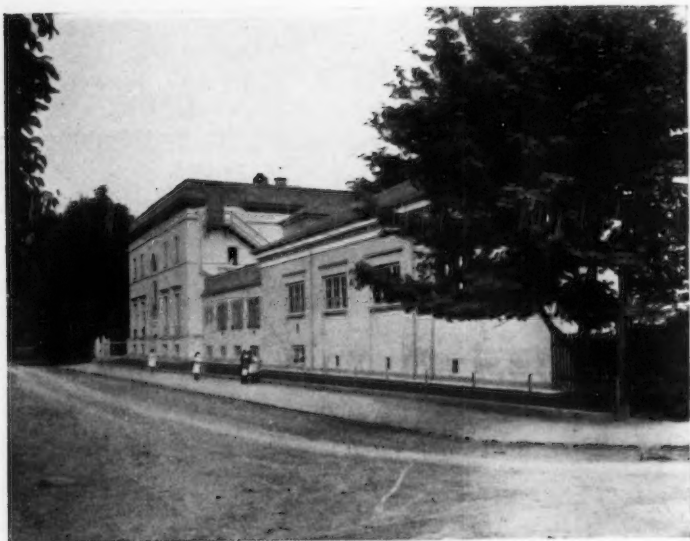
Professor Finsen originally established his treatment in a pavilion in the grounds of the "Commune Hospital" in Copenhagen, but owing to the increasing number of patients and the want of space it was impossible to treat them all, and consequently a large number had to be refused, but shortly after this the State offered a loan, free of interest, of seventy thousand dollars (two hundred and fifty thousand kroner) to assist in the building of the present "Finsen's Light Institute,"



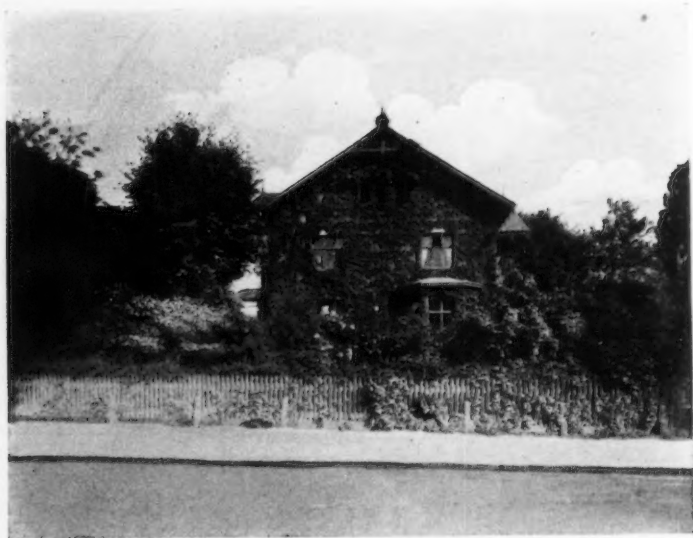


PROFESSOR FINSEN

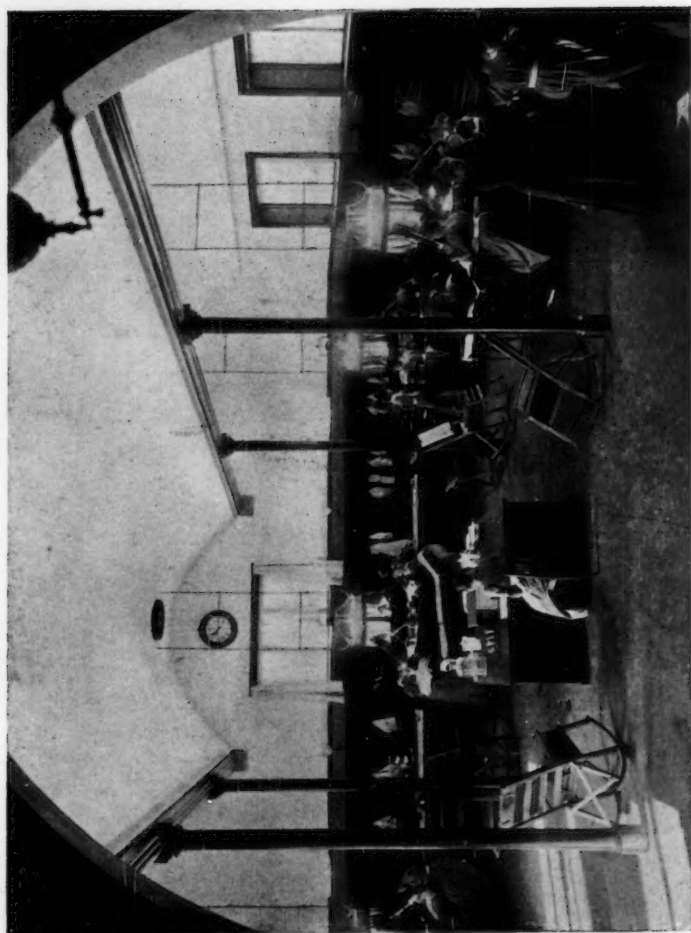




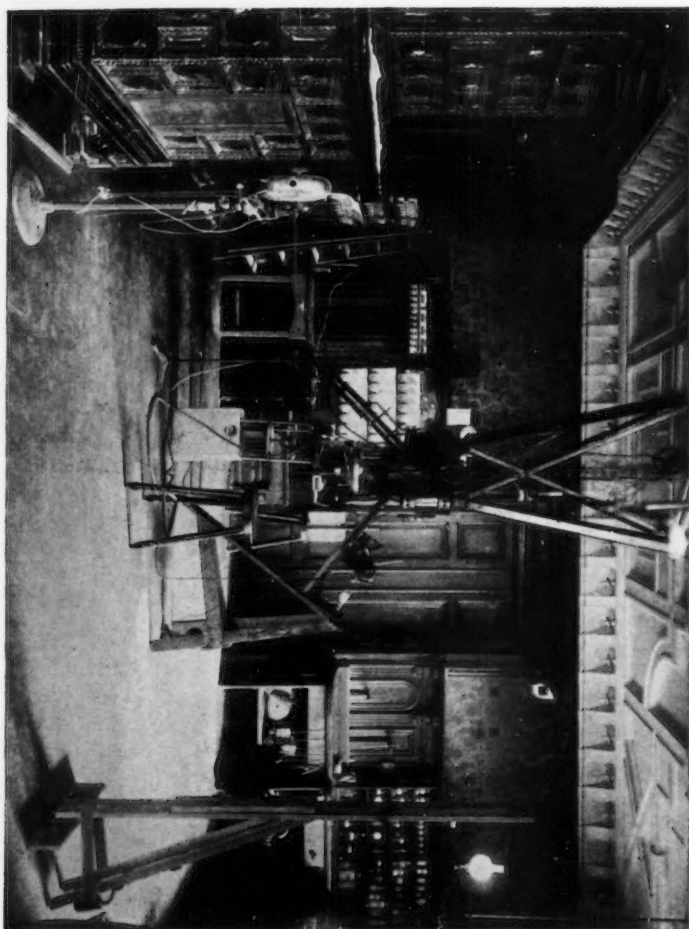
THE FINSEN INSTITUTE



FINSEN'S PRIVATE HOUSE WITH THE LABORATORY

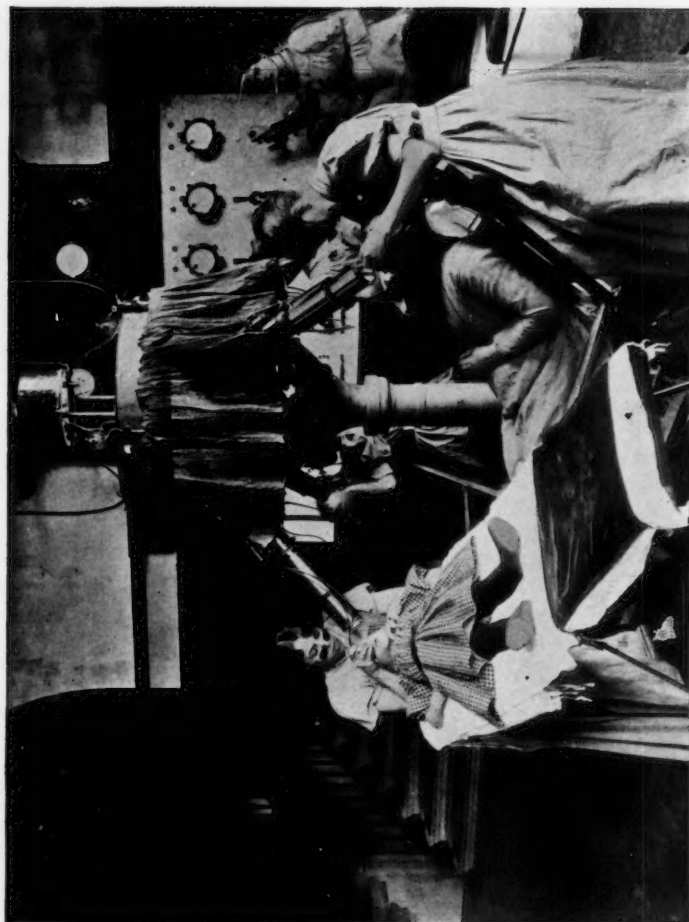


THE GREAT HALL FOR LIGHT TREATMENT



ONE OF THE ROOMS IN THE LABORATORY





ONE OF THE LAMPS

which is situated in one of the most pleasant villa quarters of Copenhagen.

It is a brilliant scene that greets one on entering the large hall for light treatment. The room is lighted by seven powerful electric arc-lamps, and at each of these are sitting or lying four patients, who are attended by as many nurses. Of course, most of the patients are Danish, but there are also a great many foreigners who come from all parts of the civilized world to be cured of their dreadful disease, and when passing through the hall animated conversations can be heard in Danish, English, French, German, etc. So far fifteen hundred patients have been treated, of whom one thousand suffered from *lupus vulgaris*, generally poor people without means, who were treated gratuitously or were assisted by private benevolence.

Besides the before-mentioned "local treatment," which has already given such wonderful results, other forms of light therapy are tried. The flat roof of the main building is fitted for sun-baths, and below is a large room where anæmic and other patients can bathe in the beams of an enormous electric arc-lamp of one hundred and fifty ampères, which has the same influence as sunlight.

To the institute is attached a large and well-appointed laboratory, where Professor Finsen and some assistants continue his scientific examinations of the biological influences of light. At the institute are employed about a dozen physicians and about fifty nurses—light-fairies, as they are called. The working time of these is from six to seven hours daily. They do not live at the institute, but there are dressing-rooms, a dining-room, and a comfortable sitting-room at their disposal.

The "Finsen Light Treatment," which was regarded so skeptically during its first years, is now universally recognized as a power for good; "Light Institutes" are being built in many of the larger cities of the world, and the number of diseases taken in under the light treatment is ever increasing.

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## THE WORLD'S WAR AGAINST CONSUMPTION

COMPILED BY L. L. DOCK

(Continued from page 610)

"In how many cases which come under your observation can you provide the most modern and most successful methods of treating consumption? From the experience I have had myself as a medical worker among the consumptive poor I should venture to say that you come in contact with three classes of consumptives, and each class, to my mind

at least, needs your assistance as urgently as the others. Of these three classes the first are the absolutely poor with or without medical attendance who come to you for help; the second class are those absolutely poor and consumptive whom you meet by chance and whose material need you discover at a glance; lastly, those who cannot be called absolutely poor, who earn enough from day to day so as not to be in want, but who are too proud to appeal to you when ill and would rather labor until they are carried home exhausted and put to bed, which they probably never leave again.

"What shall we do with the first class, the absolutely poor, who live in the crowded, unclean, badly lighted, and badly ventilated tenement houses? What is the friendly visitor to do when he comes face to face with a family in want, of which the father, mother, or one of the children who may be the breadwinner is ill in bed with consumption?

"If there are in the city, among whose poor you work, enough hospital facilities, the first thing you would think of would be the removal of the sufferer to the nearest 'consumptives' hospital, removal from the sad, dark, and dreary surroundings, in which the poor consumptive constitutes a permanent centre of infection, and where he has no possible chance of improvement, much less of cure. Your next duty would then be to inform the sanitary authorities that they should disinfect and renovate the rooms occupied by this family, and your third duty would probably be to provide them with food and clothing until such time as the breadwinner shall return to them ready to take up again the support of the family. If he dies, the family will probably remain a burden to the community until the children become in turn breadwinners. With the second class of consumptives, with whom you come in contact accidentally, but whose social and physical conditions are the same, you could not, nor would you wish to, act differently. Then comes the third class, that is to say, the not absolutely poor, who work until they can work no longer. This class has always seemed to me particularly pathetic, just as interesting and just as much in need as the one which applies directly for help to the Bureau of Charities. . . .

"Pardon here a little digression, for an experience which I had in younger days when engaged as a dispensary physician seems important enough to be related on this occasion. This experience was a great lesson to me. I have borne it in mind ever since, and I wish I could impress it upon philanthropists who create dispensaries, impress it upon physicians and charity workers alike: A young man who had been out of employment for some time, owing to a moderately advanced case of tuberculosis, came to me for advice. I examined him, took his weight, and found him in a fairly favorable condition. I advised the regular treat-

ment and ordered an additional tonic so as to increase his appetite. He returned to the dispensary after about ten days, when he did not look quite so well. He was again put on the scales, and I found that he had lost nearly four pounds in weight. My first question was, 'How did the tonic act? has it not increased your appetite?' The answer was, 'Yes, it has indeed; my appetite has been increased, but I have virtually no means to gratify it. I have lived on bread and crackers and a little milk, and must continue to do so in order to pay my rent.' When prescribing that tonic in order to increase the appetite of the young man it never entered my mind to also ask him whether he would be able to gratify the appetite which I hoped to increase.

"A dispensary for the consumptive poor, no matter how elegantly built, how hygienically constructed, no matter how skilled the medical staff, nor how abundant the supply of medicine, becomes a farce if there is not attached to it a system whereby the consumptive without means can be provided with food. If there is ever an occasion for coöperation between the medical profession and organized and scientific charity, it is in the perfect working of a tuberculosis dispensary. The charity organizations could investigate the cases which apply at the dispensaries and determine whether there was an abuse or the greatest need of charity. They could be helpful in providing food when it was evident to them that the patient had no means to do so himself, and then even the dispensary treatment might prove a success in ambulant tuberculous cases.

"The importance of the work done by special tuberculosis dispensaries has been fully recognized in France and Germany, where a number of such institutions are in operation. Only very recently two ladies donated eight hundred thousand francs to the City of Paris for a municipal dispensary for the treatment of tuberculous patients. . . .

"In a paper on 'The Present Aspect of the Tuberculosis Problem in the United States,' which I prepared for the meeting of the American Medical Association, I give the result of careful inquiry into the provisions which the States and the principal cities of this country have made for their consumptive poor. I will not burden this paper with statistics, but will simply summarize. Thus far out of the forty-eight States and Territories which have reported to me only Massachusetts has a State Sanatorium in operation, but in the following nine States—viz.: Connecticut, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Wisconsin—the establishment of State sanatoria for the consumptive poor is under consideration, and in several States some are already in process of construction. Maryland has a State hospital for the consumptive poor, Minnesota has a hospital for tuberculous prisoners, Mississippi has a hospital for the tuberculous insane, and Texas has an

agricultural colony for tuberculous prisoners. Only four cities (Cincinnati, Boston, New York, and Buffalo) have special institutions provided by municipal funds.

"New York City has at the utmost one thousand beds to accommodate ten thousand absolutely poor consumptives and ten thousand consumptives of moderate means. You will agree with me when I say that few States and few cities are at all better off than we are in New York. There is no disease in which the physician is so powerless to benefit his patient as in consumption among the poor, and there is no disease where the physician can accomplish more by proper hygiene, abundance of food, and good nursing, than in this very disease in the home of the well-to-do.

"What good could you scientific and trained charity workers and we medical men accomplish had we the means at our command! And these means are nothing more nor less than a sufficient number of well-equipped special hospitals and sanatoria for the consumptive poor.

"Whatever may be our work in preventing the development of tuberculosis, for the time being we must exert all our influence with the municipalities, statesmen, and philanthropists to impress upon them the urgent necessity of a sufficient number of sanatoria in which to place immediately all cases of consumption which either constitute a source of infection to their kin and neighbors or who cannot receive in their homes the proper treatment which their condition demands.

"All those cases which we classified under numbers one and two are in such urgent need of better shelter and treatment that we must not even lose time in investigating the reasons for the evident extreme poverty. That excellent maxim of modern charity work, 'help the poor to help themselves,' cannot find immediate application in these cases. Widely different is, however, your work when directed towards preventing tuberculosis among the poor. In New York the charity organizations have long since discovered that the families most frequently reported destitute and principally afflicted with tuberculosis were the ones living in the worst and most crowded tenement houses under the most deplorable hygienic conditions. . . .

"It is here we must commence with our work in preventing further development of pulmonary tuberculosis, for no matter how many sanatoria and special hospitals we may have, so long as there are unsanitary, filthy, dark, and dreary tenement houses, so long will consumption prevail among their inhabitants. Without the better housing of the poor the tuberculosis problem will never be solved.

"Thus, after pleading for sanatoria and special consumptive hospitals, let it be our next duty to urge upon our philanthropists to stop for a little while building libraries, colleges, and churches, and build



model tenement houses in their stead. Let them give to the laboring man an opportunity to enjoy, for a moderate price, the comfort of a cheery, healthful home. They will thus render happy many a family and indirectly help prevent the dissemination of tuberculosis more, perhaps, than by any other means. By giving to the laborer for a moderate price a comfortable home, the philanthropist does not pauperize the honest working man, but makes of him a more dignified and probably also more sober citizen.

"No one knows better, perhaps, than you, visitors of the poor and workers among the unfortunate, how the untidy, dreary, badly ventilated, and badly lighted rooms in the crowded tenements, stuffy and close in summer, insufficiently heated and cheerless in winter, often drive the laborer, after a day's hard work, into the brightly lighted and seemingly cheerful and attractive liquor-saloon. As is well known, alcoholism is a strong predisposing factor to tuberculosis. Another is malnutrition. Here you know again as well as I do that it is just as often, and perhaps more frequently, the ignorance of the housewife among the poor who does not know the art of choosing and preparing the right kind of food which so often causes discontent. Education in housekeeping of factory and shop-girls before they marry seems to me the only remedy to counteract this evil. I say again: give to the laboring man a clean, cheerful home, be it ever so modest, and an intelligent housewife who can prepare good and appetizing meals, and the rumshop will have less temptation for him. . . .

"It is well known that the greatest chance of a predisposed individual being taken sick is between the age of puberty and thirty. The chances of the disease becoming healed without ever having been discovered are at least between twenty and twenty-five per cent.; that is to say that out of every hundred autopsies made on people who died accidentally, or of diseases other than tuberculosis, twenty to twenty-five show evidences of healed tuberculosis lesions (cicatrization or calcareous formation). The chances of this disease being cured in from six to nine months, if it is discovered at an early period, are at least fifty per cent. . . .

"There are two more classes of tuberculous patients who are of interest to the scientific charity worker. One is that large class of individuals who work, although afflicted with tuberculosis. They work in shops, factories, and stores, and they continue to work until they can work no longer, or until their disease becomes objectionable to their employers or fellow-workers. Yet I believe that the lives of the vast majority of these patients could be saved if they had an opportunity to change their occupation, if they were allowed to do outdoor work instead

of being compelled to live a sedentary or indoor life. If some sort of agricultural colony could be established for patients suffering from the early stages of pulmonary tuberculosis, I am sure that many patients would not only be restored to perfect health, but such a colony could be made self-supporting, if not money-making. It goes, of course, without saying that such a colony must have a physician who should not only watch over patients, but should also decide the amount and kind of work the patients should do. In Texas, where the first colony of tuberculous prisoners has been created, and where they make farming and gardening the principal occupation of the colonists, the experiment resulted in the cure and improvement of a large number of prisoners, and an actual surplus from the earnings of the colony. I wonder whether it would not be a wise and judicious procedure to inaugurate similar colonies, supported by either the State, municipality, or by philanthropically inclined private individuals, for the consumptive poor of large cities. As to the amount of good which could thus be accomplished, it is hardly necessary to say more. Such a colony might even be in connection with a sanatorium where the earlier cases are treated.

"We come now to the last class of patients which should interest us. They are the thousands of children afflicted with some of the many forms of tuberculosis or strongly predisposed to consumption. You all have seen in your wanderings through the crowded streets of our tenement districts the many pale and emaciated children with evident scrofulous and tuberculous manifestations. It is an interesting but significant fact that while tuberculosis in the adult is curable in many cases, in children the disease is twice as curable. In European seaside sanatoria from fifty to seventy-five per cent. of absolute cures are annually reported. Seacoast climate, good food, and bathing in the ocean seems to be almost the specific treatment for children suffering from tuberculosis or scrofulosis, the latter being only a milder form of the former. Is it not strange that we in this country, with our far-extending, beautiful seacoasts, have virtually no such institutions, while France alone has (according to *La Tuberculose Infantile* of December, 1901) along its seacoasts no less than twenty-four sanatoria for tuberculous and scrofulous children, offering accommodation to three thousand nine hundred and twenty-three patients. All these sanatoria are provided with educational facilities, so that the children's intellectual development does not suffer. To place these little invalids in such institutions would be another answer to the question what to do with the consumptive poor, and to make propaganda for such school sanatoria for tuberculous and scrofulous children must be as imperative to us as our pleas for the establishment of sanatoria for adults. The child of to-day is the man of to-morrow, and the more children we

cure from this disease now the smaller number of consumptives we will have to take care of in the future. You all have heard often enough of the hygienic education patients receive in sanatoria and the indirect benefit which thus accrues to the Commonwealth from such institutions; therefore I need not say any more of the value of special institutions for all classes of tuberculous sufferers as means of prevention as well as of cure.

"With your permission I will now summarize as briefly as possible the answer to the question, 'What shall we do with the consumptive poor?' We must remove those suffering from tuberculosis in the second and more advanced stages of the disease to either special hospitals or sanatoria. We must try to get as many as possible of the incipient cases to submit themselves for treatment to special tuberculosis dispensaries, and from the frequenters of such dispensaries select, according to their condition, as many as can be accommodated for either the tuberculosis agricultural colony, or a sanatorium for incipient cases. In the seaside school sanatoria, which should be numerous, we should place all tuberculous and scrofulous children and those strongly predisposed to consumption. Every charity organization society which wishes to deal with the tuberculosis problem effectively must engage a competent physician to examine not only the patient pointed out to him, but also all the other members of the family, and thus detect as far as possible all existing cases of tuberculosis. Many lives may thus be saved, and the physician, being at the same time a sanitarian, will give directions to the family to stop as far as possible the propagation of the disease. . . .

"It is but natural that those familiar with the needs of the consumptive poor in this country should look for help in solving this difficult tuberculosis problem to the large-hearted American men and women who make such noble use of their wealth. There are now, perhaps, plenty of libraries and colleges, and even general hospitals, everywhere; but there is a penury of good model tenement houses; there is a penury of public baths, which should for a moderate price be at the disposal of the people winter and summer, and for some hours in the evening; there is a penury of decently kept places of amusement, open all the year, where the laborer and his family may spend a pleasant Sunday afternoon and partake of non-alcoholic drinks; there is a penury of hospital and sanatorium facilities for thousands of poor consumptives who could be cured if only taken care of in time. Sanatoria for consumptive adults, as well as seaside sanatoria for scrofulous and tuberculous children, are a crying and urgent necessity for the majority of our large American cities. The more consumptives we cure the more breadwinners we create, and the fewer will become burdens to our communities. As the conditions

are now in most of our cities and towns, the majority of consumptives are doomed to a certain and lingering death; and, if they are careless or ignorant of the necessary precautions, they will infect some of their own kin and neighbors.

"When you call on your philanthropic friends to help you solve this great tuberculosis problem describe to them the sufferings of mind and body of these people who must suffer and die, not because their disease is incurable, but because there is no place to cure them. I am convinced that if our generous and wealthy fellow-citizens could but see for themselves these conditions, instead of more new libraries, universities, and colleges, we would soon have better tenements, more playgrounds and parks for children, and an abundance of sanatoria and hospitals for our consumptive poor. Thus we would come nearer to the solution of the tuberculosis problem than we have ever been before in the United States."

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### CONCERNING THE METRIC SYSTEM

By MARY E. GLADWIN

Relief Station, Boston City Hospital

THE metric system, which John Quincy Adams called "the greatest invention of humanity since that of printing," derives its name from its unit, the *meter*, from which all its weights and measures are obtained, and is sometimes known as the decimal system or, as modified in physical science, the C. G. S. system (centimeter, gramme, second). The system of French money is intimately connected with that of weights and measures. The monetary unit is the franc, weighing five grammes, and all higher and lower denominations are multiples or submultiples of the franc.

The metric system originated with Talleyrand in 1790, but was established only after long and elaborate investigation by a committee from the French Academy. The *meter*, from the Greek *metron*, measure, is approximately one ten-millionth part of the distance from the equator to the pole. The arc of the meridian measured was that between Dunkirk and Barcelona, passing through Paris. This was a labor extending through seven years. The arc was measured trigonometrically and was compared with other arcs measured in Peru and Sweden. A standard meter of platinum was deposited in the archives of France and a similar one sent to the various civilized nations.

This system was made compulsory in France in 1840, legal in

England in 1864, legal in the United States in 1866, and has come into almost general use by European nations. In 1870 an international commission was held in Paris to decide the various questions which had arisen in using the metric system and to provide authenticated copies of the standard. At that time was established an International Bureau of Weights and Measures, which is maintained in Paris.

The prefixes of the multiples are derived from the Greek and are usually capitalized, while the prefixes of the sub-multiples are from the Latin and not capitalized; thus we have, with their abbreviations:

10,000	meters	=	1 myriameter (Mm.).
1,000	meters	=	1 kilometer (Km.).
100	meters	=	1 hectometer (Hm.).
10	meters	=	1 dekameter (Dm.).
1	meter	=	1 meter (m.).
.1	meter	=	1 decimeter (dm.).
.01	meter	=	1 centimeter (cm.).
.001	meter	=	1 millimeter (mm.).

As the prefixes always have the same meaning, the construction of any table of weights or measures becomes exceedingly simple, the unit being given. In microscopy the micromillimeter (mkm.) is used, the one-thousandth of a millimeter or one-millionth part of a meter. The meter equals three feet three and three-eighths inches, ten meters are equal to eleven yards, and twenty-four and four-tenths millimetres to one inch. For itinerary measure the kilometer, equal to 0.62138 mile, is used as a unit.

The *gramme*, the unit of weight, was obtained by weighing one cubic centimeter of distilled water at its maximum density, 39.2° F. (4° C.). That the weight might be constant, the weighing was done in a vacuum at the sea-level and in the latitude of Paris. The table of weights is easily constructed by substituting gramme for meter in the table of linear measure. The kilogramme is much used as a unit in commerce. It is abbreviated into kilo (kil'o) and is equal to a little more than two and two-tenths pounds avoirdupois. The quintal, 100 kilogrammes, or 2220.46 pounds avoirdupois, is also much used.

The unit of capacity, the *liter*, is the cube of one decimeter, or one-tenth of a meter, and is equal to a little more than a quart. The word millimeter is in general use superseded by its equivalent cubic centimeter (c.c.). For practical use:

1 c.c.	=	℥ <sup>xv</sup> .
4 c.c.	=	℥ <sup>3</sup> i.
30 c.c.	=	℥ <sup>3</sup> i.
500 c.c.	=	℥ <sup>i</sup> .



The *are*, the square of ten meters, or of the dekameter, is the unit of surface or land measure. Only two of its derivatives are in common use,—the hectare, equivalent to 2.471 acres, and the centare, equivalent to 1550 square inches.

For solid measure, we have the *stere*, equal to a kiloliter, or to 1.308 cubic yards.

The comparison of the British yard and the French meter was an operation of extreme delicacy. The standard meter, constructed of platinum, was longest at 32° F., and the standard yard, made of bronze, was longest at 62° F. But even this difficulty was surmounted, and now the metric standards are made of an alloy of platinum and iridium, which is unchangeable.

With a little practice and patience the words meter, liter, and gramme come to mean something definitely fixed in the mind, just as the words yard, quart, and ounce produce unconscious and instant pictures. Approximately, the breadth of the palm is a decimeter, the breadth of the little finger at its extremity a centimeter. We are wont to measure from the middle of the lips to the full length of the arm for a yard; if, instead of this, we measure from the lobe of the ear to the extremity of the opposite arm we have a meter—accurate enough for common usage.

A word as to pronunciation. All the French terms used in the metric system have been Anglicized, and it is much simpler and more natural, unless we are absolutely sure of our French, to say *sen'tee-mee-ter*. These metric words are as much a part of our common speech as any other words of our language.

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## THE POSITION OF THE SMALL HOSPITAL IN THE EDUCATION OF THE NURSE

By ARTHUR K. STONE, M.D.

Boston

MANY new and varied problems are suggested by the development of the training-schools for nurses and their rapid multiplication by the corresponding increase in the number of hospitals throughout the community. In many of the older institutions the evolution of the course has gone on, so that they are no longer simple training-schools for nurses, but schools from which women with a well-rounded information in all branches of nursing, hospital administration, and housekeeping are graduated. The school no longer prides itself on the success of its graduates

as nurses, but recounts the number of graduates who have administrative positions in other hospitals and charity institutions.

The training courses in the older and larger institutions have been increased in value, more systematized, and regular, progressive, paid instruction is taking the place of the more or less haphazard lecturing by a number of instructors. While in some ways it is a loss not to come in contact with the whole hospital staff, yet, on the whole, the changes have made a distinct gain for the pupils. The course, it is felt, should now include not only general medical and surgical training, but also the special care of children and of obstetrical cases is to be added, and much more attention is paid to food and dietetics and housekeeping. All this requires a longer course of study and a well-educated mind in order to assimilate the larger amount of knowledge taught. As a manifestation of this increased standard there has grown a tendency to recognize such a school as one of a distinctly advanced grade.

These institutions require not only a longer course of study, but also either do not pay the pupil nurses for their time and work, or even ask a fee for the tuition.

Some of the larger institutions, although having from one to two thousand applicants each year, have not been able to fill their corps of pupil nurses because they have not had applicants that have come to the ideal standard required for admission to the schools. This standard is maintained, although it has entailed a large expense to the hospital to pay for graduates to do the necessary nursing. Such is the tendency of the training-schools in the older and progressive and larger institutions. Only a few, perhaps, have arrived at the stage indicated, and possibly none have all the features outlined, but it is the tendency of the times.

What is the position of the public in the matter of nursing? There can be no doubt but that the value of the care of the sick in the home is much more recognized to-day than formerly. Nursing has come to be considered as one of the necessary expenses of housekeeping. The saving of the wear and tear of the family and the greater comforts of the sick person are appreciated and demanded even among people of very moderate income. Neighbors no longer have to volunteer to act as watchers, children do not have to be kept from school or their usual occupations, because in the ideal instance the sickness is only felt in the sick person's absence from the family circle, while the running of the household is kept as near intact as possible by the presence of the nurse.

This increase in the demand for nursing attendance, even in slight illnesses and among those who are not rich, as riches are now considered, has led to a discovery that there are grades of illnesses and grades of nursing. The person who has a slight attack of transitory sickness, or a

slight surgical operation which requires rest and quiet in bed for a week or two weeks, is very apt to find that after the first excitement of the case is over the nurse trained to energetic action and the excitement of the battle in which the uncertain outcome is life or death loses her interest. In other words, a nurse who is capable of running a whole hospital or a ward, or a case requiring the most accurate judgment, is often employed to do work but little above that of a first-class maid. In many children's diseases there is more need of a person who can read, paint, model in clay, and play games than for one who is skilled in emergencies. These facts are getting to be well recognized. To be "sick and have a trained nurse" used to mean "very sick indeed." At the present time in the majority of cases it merely means "confined to the house." The presence of the nurse used to denote, except among the very rich, typhoid or pneumonia, or some condition where life was threatened. But such is not the case now. So just as the householder would not pay the same for a housekeeper, a cook, a personal maid, a parlor or a scullery maid, so there is no reason why there should be the same compensation or the same talent employed for the severe case of typhoid, or for an emergency operation where life and death hangs in the balance, as when the case is one of a mild subacute or chronic type.

The present situation as regards the large hospitals and the public may be summed up as follows: The schools are demanding more and more in the way of preparation, time, and money from the pupils; the public is building new hospitals which must have experienced nurses to manage them, and the public wants a great deal of nursing, but demands that the attendance at the bedside shall be graded.

This leaves the small hospital in a rather anomalous position. A few years ago in all directions training-schools were started in connection with each new hospital, and all graduated "trained nurses." Now it is at once evident that the graduates could no more be on the same level than the graduate of some small far-Western college is on the level of the average graduate of one of the great Eastern universities. This is in no way derogatory to the work done at the smaller hospital or college. Occasionally a specially bright graduate, taking advantage of the start obtained, will push to the front rank of the professional life, but it is done in spite of the inadequate training, just as in all walks of life some have risen who have had little or no technical training. Many of the smaller hospitals are beginning to experience two marked difficulties in their nursing departments. First is the realization that their course of training is not what is being offered by other schools possessing greater facilities; that they cannot offer the varied forms of training possible in a large hospital or combination of hospitals. There is a distinct real-

ization of this on the part of the managers of the training-school, and after the first few months it begins to dawn on the pupil nurse that her advantages are distinctly limited, and this discovery is apt to produce discouragement and dissatisfaction. Now that the distinction between the value of the training in the various schools is beginning to spread, many of the smaller schools find that they no longer attract the best class of young women, and that it is more and more difficult to secure pupil nurses who are able to assume, even at the end of their training, responsible positions in the operating-rooms or in the charge of severe cases.

What is to be the outcome of this tendency in the nursing profession? How shall the small hospital meet the question when it arises? One way is to combine with other institutions, so that the nurse may have more varied experience. There are many things that might be said in favor of such a course, for there are many points when, in the care of patients, the small institution offers advantages that are not to be found in the more complex machinery of a great hospital. But there are very obvious obstacles to be overcome in perfecting any such arrangement.

Another method is to frankly recognize the inability to compete with the best training-school, to employ a greater number of the best trained nurses to have charge of the positions of responsibility, and to offer shorter courses which shall train persons for the lower grades of the profession.

Again, the small training-school is uneconomical. To make it a success, as much energy, if not more, certainly more proportionately, must be expended by someone than in the larger school with its greater opportunities. All these arguments present themselves with varying force according to the conditions under which the school is struggling.

A number of years ago the Massachusetts Emergency and Hygiene Association recognized that there was a demand on the part of the public for attendant work, and started to fulfil that demand. Their experiment has been a success. Women have been found whose adaptability for the care of the sick has been recognized and often tried, but for the reasons of deficient education, advanced age, or financial circumstances could not become members and graduates of a hospital training-school. Others have taken the course to find out if they really liked to have to do with sickness, and some have become interested and later taken a full hospital training. A certain number wish general information about the essentials of working to help them in charity work and home work, and a few experienced nurses from smaller towns have come to take a course to see if they could pick up new ideas that would be of advantage to them. Two-thirds of the work has been practical and one-third class work. The

extreme limit of time after several experimental changes has been twelve weeks. What has been taught has been bedmaking, care of the room, care of helpless patients in feeding, moving, bathing, the use of the bedpan, etc. Preparation and serving of sick-diets has been taught. Also taking and observing the pulse and temperature. The work with the patients has been with the poor of the city, and many a poor "chronic" has been much relieved by their ministrations. The obvious difficulties have been the uncertainty of district work, and especially of a sufficient number of suitable cases to demonstrate all the principles taught. Thanks to the devotion and energy of Dr. Anna G. Richardson and of Miss Isabel Strong, a graduate of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and now in charge of district work in Columbus, O., the experiment has developed into a great success. It may be interesting to know that the very beginning was under the charge of Mrs. Dita H. Kinney, graduate of the Massachusetts General Hospital and now well known for her work in the army and at the Philippines.

The work for the next year is to be taken over by the Vincent Memorial Hospital. This institution will have a staff of graduate nurses, whose duty shall be to have charge of operations and the responsibility for the preparation for the same and the care of the cases. They will also be teachers of the attendant pupils who come into the wards each day to learn the detail of the care of the sick. The general theoretical teaching will be given by the medical staff of the hospital.

It appears as though this experiment was a step in the progress and evolution of problems of nursing which I have tried to indicate as confronting us at the present time. New and very desirable hospital positions of responsibility and dignity are to be opened to the best trained nurses who wish for institutional work. At the same time there will be a systematized course for the lower grades of the profession, and the hospital will secure more efficient service than it otherwise would be able to obtain under the present conditions. It is safe to say that many institutions will watch the outcome of the Vincent Hospital experiment with much interest.





## HYGIENE OF THE HOUSEHOLD

By EVELEEN HARRISON

Graduate Post-Graduate Hospital, New York

(Continued from page 688)

OUR patient's meal ready, be it breakfast, dinner, or supper, there are still a few items to be thought of for the comfort of the patient before serving.

We have seen in a previous article on ventilation that remaining for two or three hours in one room causes the air to lose its freshness, although it may not be perceptible to patient or nurse, and as a fresh atmosphere is indispensable to the enjoyment of a meal, open wide the window and allow the air to circulate freely for a moment or two. (A careful nurse never forgets to protect her patient from draughts when the window is open.)

Many invalids also wish to have their face and hands bathed, or at least wiped with a wet towel, before eating. Then the pillows must be arranged and some extra ones added (if allowed by the doctor) to raise the head and shoulders, and if the day is cool, a light wrap is thrown around the shoulders.

Last, but most important, a bed table has to be improvised unless you are fortunate enough to have an adjustable table or bed-tray at hand.

To eat from a table at the side of the bed is rather awkward and involves leaning over to one side in an uncomfortable position. The point to be observed in the arrangement of a bed-tray is to prevent any pressure on the patient, and this may easily be accomplished by a pile of books or a high cardboard box on either side to support a tray or thin piece of board which is placed across the top, forming a little bridge, under which the patient may move at will. Cover this bed-table with a dainty tray-cloth and serve the meal upon it in courses.

I wonder if all nurses think of washing their hands before cutting up and serving the food for their patients? It may appear a small matter to talk about, but we all know how fastidious invalids are—as a rule—about their eating, and it might give them a distaste to food if they saw the nurse handling it without first washing her hands, even if they are scrupulously clean. It is impossible to serve the meal, butter the bread, toast, or rolls, cut up the fruit, etc., without touching the eatables.

In private nursing one needs to be doubly careful to do everything in the very daintiest manner. It is not always easy to remember this when rushed for time, but it pays in the end. Your patient notices the way you go about your work far more closely than you may imagine.

One case I know of where the patient took a violent dislike to her nurse because she put salt into an egg she was arranging with her fingers. An excuse was made to change nurses, but the nurse in question never knew why she failed to gain the confidence of her patient.

It is necessary to remain within call during the meal, but do not sit down opposite your patient and watch every mouthful she takes in gloomy silence. If you cannot find something interesting to talk about, take up some work or a book, so that the invalid may not feel hurried by the thought that you are anxious to have her finish so that you may remove the tray.

The meal done, after removing the tray take away the extra pillows, brush crumbs out of the bed, and wipe the hands and face with a damp cloth.

It is best to make all arrangements for the invalid's meal about half an hour before the regular meals are served; this will avoid any disturbance of the regular régime of the household and will prevent hurry at the last moment.

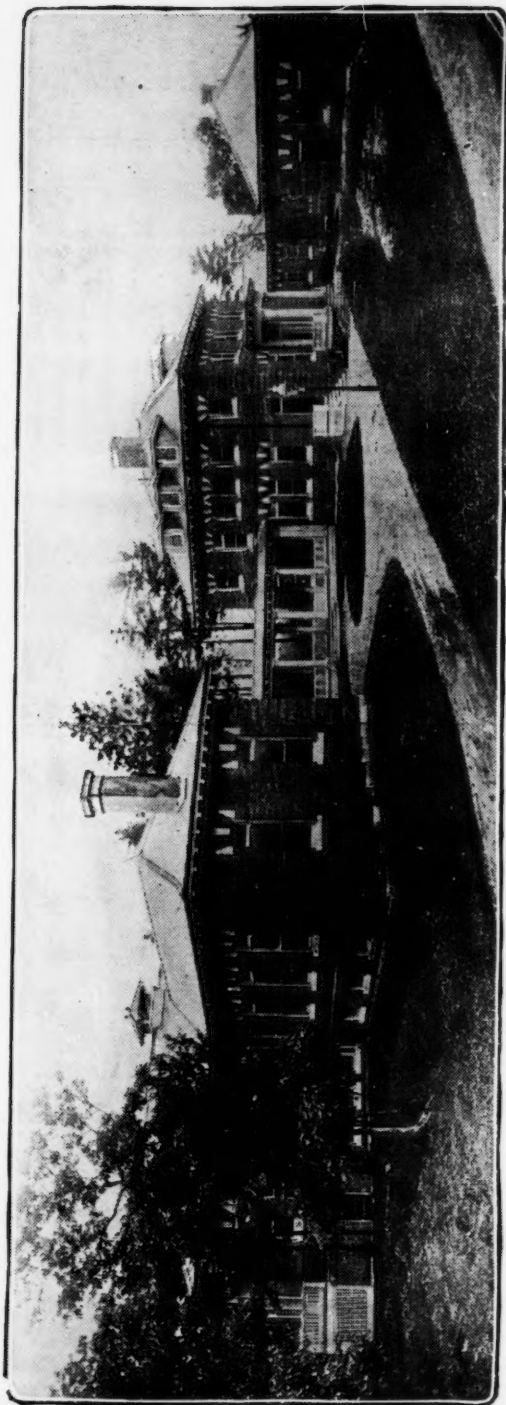
The feeding of helpless patients calls for a large amount of tact and patience. Plenty of time must be devoted to the meal. It is hard enough to feel that one cannot feed oneself without being conscious that it is an unwelcome task to another, so garnish the meal with your most cheerful manner. Cut up the food very small and do not give it too fast. The cup or glass is to be only half full, or it will empty itself down the patient's neck as well as into her mouth.

A small cup with a wide mouth is the best to use, unless a feeding-cup or glass tube is preferred; of the two the glass tube is by far the best, as you can see how fast the fluid is running and may guard against giving too fast.

Children are sometimes hard to please in the matter of food, and all the persuasive power at your command must be called into play. One little patient of mine resisted all my appeals to eat a mouthful of breakfast, when the mother stepped in, and by making a little game out of the food and describing the details with great interest the child ate her meal without thinking, and I gathered a valuable lesson.

Fruit is grateful at all times, more especially when daintily prepared. Sometimes the patient may feel it a task even to remove the seeds from the grapes. With a little trouble you may peel off the skins, take away the seeds, and serve a bunch of grapes on small pieces of ice, which will prove as refreshing as water to a thirsty soul. If peaches are called for, do not cut them up until a few moments before the meal, otherwise they lose their bright color, and if a steel knife is used they will also lose somewhat of their delicate flavor.





NEW HOSPITAL FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AT BROOKLINE, MASS.  
Nurses' Home in centre, part of Scarlet Fever Pavilion on left, Laundry Building on right

Of course, all these extra touches in arranging food take time and trouble. Often it is impossible to give all the care that we wish, but if we cultivate the habit of always doing the best in our power along this line, remembering that even "small service is true service while it lasts," we cannot fail to be a welcome visitor in every home where we are called to smooth the rough pathway of a sufferer's feet.

(To be continued.)

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## THE NEW HOSPITAL IN BROOKLINE, MASS., FOR SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA

By H. LINCOLN CHASE, M.D.

RECOGNIZING the fact that the prompt removal and isolation of the first cases of a dangerous contagious disease often prevents an epidemic, the citizens of Brookline at the Annual Town Meeting of 1894 voted to appropriate five thousand dollars, asked for by the Board of Health, to construct two buildings for the shelter and care of a few persons ill with such diseases. Under this vote the board constructed two small buildings after plans prepared by the agent of the board, Dr. H. Lincoln Chase, and the Inspector of Buildings, Mr. William K. Melcher. Chairman Horace James and Selectman Tucker Daland also assisted in the work. The location was healthful and of great natural beauty, and was approved by Dr. Abbott, secretary of the State Board of Health. The site selected, which was the same as that of the four new hospital buildings just completed, was a beautiful pine grove on the highest land of the town reservation on Newton Street, just beyond the golf links of the Country Club and well back from the street. The two buildings, one for diphtheria, the other for scarlet fever, were wooden, single-story buildings, with ample piazzas for convalescent patients. Each building contained four large rooms, with a hallway through the middle of the building for the rooms to open upon. Two rooms in each building accommodated together about eight patients, while the remaining two rooms in each served as kitchen and nurses' room respectively. The buildings faced southeast (as do the new buildings), were about seventy feet apart, and were always conducted entirely separately. At one end of the larger building was attached a kitchen and a small ward, but wholly separated from the rest of the building and available when necessary as a probation ward for the observation of any doubtful cases, for

we all know that it is practically impossible to make a correct diagnosis at the outset of some cases of infectious disease.

The buildings (a cut of which appeared in this JOURNAL about a year ago), constructed without the assistance of an architect, while useful for their purposes, were only regarded as temporary, and about two years ago became utterly inadequate to the demands made upon them. In the fall of 1900 the board found it necessary to erect an additional wooden building to meet the town's requirements during the diphtheria epidemic that visited almost the whole of Eastern Massachusetts that year. At one time the number of diphtheria patients and attendants reached thirty-nine for a few days, and a number of patients who applied had to be refused. This state of affairs the board determined to provide against in the future, and so authorized its agent to prepare plans for additional hospital accommodations upon thoroughly modern principles of construction, which within recent years have undergone considerable modification.

The architects who designed the new buildings are Messrs. Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, of Boston, and the builder is Mr. B. Frank Carroll, of Brookline.

All four buildings are of red brick, with freestone trimmings, and are of the English cottage style of architecture.

All sanitary authorities are agreed that for such hospitals the plan of separate pavilions of one story each, in which the buildings are considerably separated and connected only by means of open corridors for convenience of administration, is the one best suited for the patients and, leaving out of the question the cost of land, is also the most economical. Two such pavilions were decided upon, one for diphtheria patients, the other for scarlet-fever patients; also a central two-and-one-half-story building to serve as a nurses' home, which also contains on the first floor a large, well-lighted, and well-appointed kitchen, a store-room, a cold-storage closet, a consultation-room and pharmacy, and two dining-rooms. The bacteriological examinations will be made, as heretofore, in the board's laboratory in the new Court-House; otherwise a laboratory would have been provided in this building. On the second and third floors are the rooms for the matron, nurses, and the help, besides three bathrooms, etc. The suites of rooms and doors of entrance for the diphtheria and scarlet-fever nurses are entirely cut off from each other by partition walls, a feature as yet seldom found in nurses' homes.

The laundry, steam and formaldehyde disinfectors, and a small refuse furnace are in a neat brick building in the rear of the central building.

A little back of the four new brick buildings stand the three wooden buildings already mentioned, still serviceable, and now connected by



well-laid-out grounds and neat driveways with their more up-to-date companions. The new wards will provide fifty additional beds for patients, besides making available some rooms in the three old buildings formerly used for other purposes, so that the entire hospital will now easily accommodate one hundred patients and the necessary number of attendants.

Lack of space prevents a detailed description of the necessarily complex, high cost, special construction of this modern contagious hospital, but some of its main features will be touched upon.

Dr. Chase secured permission to consult Dr. John H. McCollom, of the Contagious Department of the Boston City Hospital, with regard to the plan, and with Dr. Francis P. Denny, the bacteriologist of the Brookline Board of Health, he visited several similar institutions in order to get points for this hospital, which he aimed to have a model of its kind and adequate for a population estimated at present to be twenty-two thousand.

The citizens appropriated eighty-six thousand five hundred dollars for the new hospital buildings and the necessary grading and incidentals, and the work has now been completed, and well within the appropriation. The two new pavilions have broad piazzas at the two ends extending their entire length; each building contains ample wards for men, for women, and for children, those for the last named being much the largest and having sunlight and air on three sides. At the entrance of each pavilion, but opening only upon the corridor, is a little robing-room for the physicians, where overalls, caps, and long frocks of white duck will be kept. Besides the steam heat from the central building, these wards, as well as the three rooms for private patients in each pavilion, have fireplaces. Each pavilion also has a special room for occasional use as a probation-room or for a mixed infection, also a duty-room, or ward kitchen, and a linen-closet. Bathrooms and lavatories with marble walls and Terrazzo floors were not forgotten, and the provisions for air-space, ventilation, heating, electric lighting, electric bells, and telephone communication throughout the buildings are believed to be all that can be desired. In the interior all the walls are perfectly smooth and plain; no projections, cornices, or panels on doors can be found, as they would hold infected dust, an evil that John Howard, the hospital and prison reformer, pointed out more than one hundred years ago. The walls and ceilings are painted a pleasant buff color, restful to the eyes of the patients, the ceilings having a rather lighter shade than the walls. The windows are all double and have heavy, clear glass. Shades of rather dark green and screens are provided for all windows, of which there are two for each bed, with one or two exceptions. For flooring the pavilions are provided through-



out, except in the bathrooms, with monolith of a warm terra-cotta color. This material, rather new in hospital construction, while not so expensive as Terrazzo, does not crack, is not slippery, is fireproof and waterproof, is warm for the feet and not noisy, and, furthermore, it washes well. All corners and angles of floors and walls, also of walls and ceilings, are rounded to facilitate the removal of dust.

The laundry, already mentioned, has abundant sunlight, and its machinery, consisting of a steam washer, extractor, dryer, and mangle, is run by a seven horse-power gas-engine. At a proper distance from the group of buildings is a special filter-bed for the drainage; this was constructed by Alexis H. French, Town Engineer, and Michael Driscoll, Superintendent of Streets, after consultation with experts of the State Board of Health.

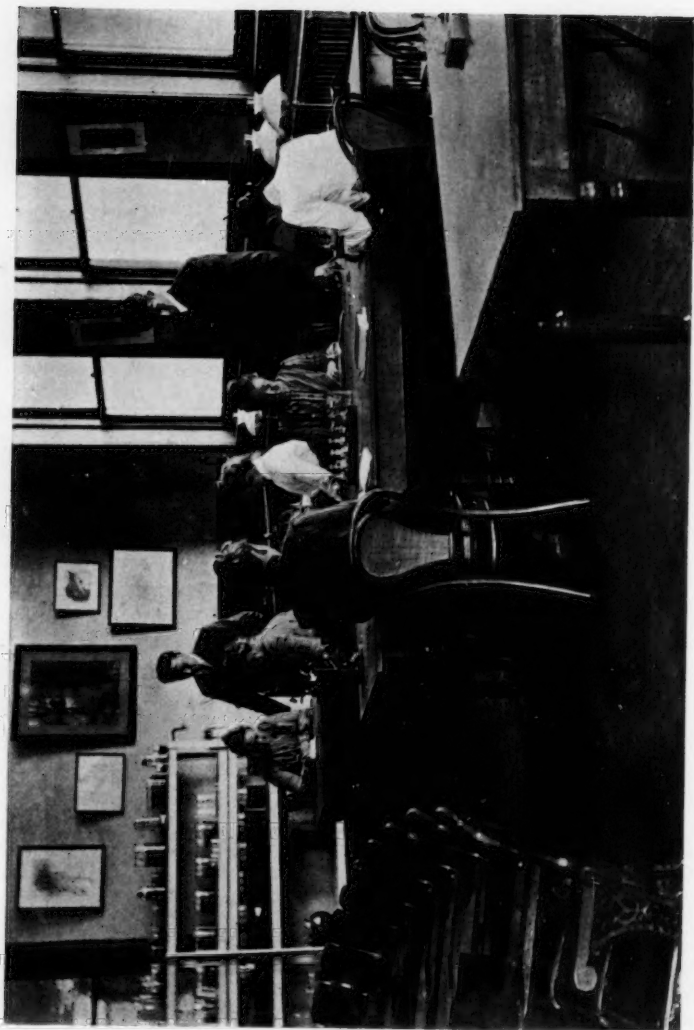
Each pavilion is in charge of a graduate nurse from the Boston City Hospital. A little Training-School has already been started, the pupils being detailed for a number of weeks from the New England Baptist Hospital and from the Adams Nervine Asylum, the senior nurse acting as matron.

It is intended in times of epidemic to employ a sufficient number of graduate nurses from the Boston City Hospital who are specially proficient in nursing scarlet-fever and diphtheria patients to assist in conducting here a special training-school for pupil nurses from hospitals that do not take such cases. Applications from a number of hospitals for just this opportunity for their nurses have already been received.

The hospital's light one-horse ambulance, a cut of which has already appeared in the JOURNAL, was especially designed by the hospital physicians for ease and thoroughness of disinfection, and was also made to closely simulate a depot wagon, and so prevent unpleasant publicity when it stops at a house. It has seats for patients able to sit up and for the nurse, who enter by the side door, but it will receive by the rear door an adult patient on a stretcher, the patient's feet resting under the driver's seat. This ambulance cost four hundred dollars and gives entire satisfaction to patients, their friends, and the physicians.

Chairman James M. Codman, Jr., and his associates of the Health Department, now feel that they have an establishment that will accomplish much in preventing and suppressing epidemics of two of the most common and dangerous but more or less preventable diseases; and the citizens of Brookline have again shown their progressive public spirit by appropriating the necessary money for securing a hospital that compares favorably with the town's all-the-year-round Public Baths and Swimming-School, its Municipal Court-House and Police Station, its Pierce





BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY CLASS SEATED AT TABLES—TWO INSTRUCTORS

Grammar School, and its Manual Training High School, now approaching completion.\*

\* When a patient is discharged from the hospital a printed circular issued by the Board of Health is sent to his home, which contains this instruction:

"Advice to the parents of patients recently discharged from the Brookline Hospital for Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever:

"1. To avoid any possible danger of the communication of scarlet fever or diphtheria to other members of the family, it is much safer for any person who has just been discharged from the wards used for these diseases to sleep alone for at least two weeks.

"2. These diseases are especially likely to be spread by means of a discharge from the ear or nose long after the patient is otherwise entirely well. Therefore, if at any time during two weeks after leaving the hospital the patient shows any such trouble, he should immediately be seen by the family physician, and in the meantime should keep as much as possible away from other children. He should not use the same towel, brush, comb, or any toilet article that others use. When there is any such discharge, handkerchiefs, etc., that are used should be burned when it is possible; when this is not possible, they should be thoroughly boiled. It is better that separate toilet articles be used, even if there is no apparent trouble.

*"This advice is especially important in cases of scarlet fever."*

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## HOSPITAL ECONOMICS, TEACHERS COLLEGE, N. Y.

(Concluded from page 695)

### BIOLOGY AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION 3

THE first part of this course involves a study of the activity of cells, tissues, and organs in various organisms, both plants and animals, including man. The second part of the course considers personal health as a problem in vital economics, the human body as an organic machine, and the aim of personal hygiene to be the provision of the most efficient body mechanism for the life-needs of the individual. The topics include the argument for the careful study of health and hygiene; ideals of health influencing different peoples; structure and functions of the human body; changes in the organism due to evolution and civilization and the health problems arising from these changes; conditions necessary to the perfect state of the body and the activity of the various functions; causes of weakness, injury, degeneration, and disease; improvement of health and prevention of disease by hygienic means.

#### BLOOD AND LYMPH

(Lesson IV.—Huxley.)

1. Drop of frog's blood spread out on glass slide, covered, and edge of cover sealed with vaseline. Examine red and white corpuscles in fluid

plasma (drawings). Use low and highest powers. Stain with iodine-eosine. Examine prepared slides of blood from frog or other amphibians.

2. Following directions on page 119 in Huxley's "Lessons," mount drops of your own blood. Study as directed on pages 119-120 and read 122-124. Compare with frog's blood. Give special attention to the white corpuscles.

3. Demonstration. Lymph from subcutaneous spaces of frog; technique as above. Lymph corpuscles and plasma. Compare with white corpuscles of blood.

4. Demonstration of blood crystals. (See page 125.)

5. Coagulation of blood (pages 136-140).

a. Drop of human or frog's blood spread on cover-glass. Place on moist blotting-paper in a watch-glass and cover to prevent evaporation. Examine in five and again in twenty to thirty minutes, and after last examining wash gently with water to remove the red coloring matter and examine with microscope.

b. Examine tubes in which a larger quantity of blood has been allowed to coagulate. Note serum and clot (top page 137).

c. Examine tube containing blood which has been "whipped" (page 138, top).

d. Examine the fibrin removed from the blood by whipping. Are the threads elastic? Examine some shreds with the microscope.

e. Chemistry of fibrin, defibrinated blood and serum. Demonstrations (pages 134-135). Heat or nitric acid coagulates the albumen of defibrinated blood or diluted serum. Burn blood and serum on platinum or porcelain; first blackens, indicating organic matter, and finally mineral ash remains after burning. Dilute one volume of serum in fifty of water and test for proteid by Xanthoproteic test (nitric acid, white; boil, yellow; ammonia, orange); same with defibrinated blood. Test fibrin in water in tube by Xanthoproteic test.

f. Examine blood prevented from clotting by some volume of saturated solution of magnesium sulphate (page 138b).

g. Examine lymph which has been allowed to coagulate (demonstration).

h. Demonstration showing effect of cold on coagulation. Fresh blood in tube inserted into freezing mixture of ice and salt. Congeals, but not coagulation. Thaw. Freeze again. Thaw a second time and allow to coagulate.

## SPECIAL-DUTY NURSES

By ANNIE H. ROSS

Matron Carleton County Hospital, Woodstock, N. B.

MANY nurses prefer hospital duty, but private nurses do not often prefer the special hospital case. Why this should be puzzles the doctor, and, no doubt, often puzzles the nurse. With modern appliances and facilities for work the hospital should recommend itself to the nurse who is accustomed to working under difficulties.

There are many reasons for this unpopularity, not a few the fault of the nurses themselves. The hospital is not the familiar place to the private nurse that it was when she was in training, and she is apt to forget that in the hurry and worry of hospital work there is barely time for every-day courtesies, that her present position requires that just enough discipline be maintained to prevent the freedom of the home, and just enough freedom to prevent the *esprit de corps* of the staff nurses. Too often there have been instances in which the hospital nurses have been careless or thoughtless of the comfort of the private nurses among them. Many institution nurses have no knowledge of private work, and are apt to forget that while private nursing requires a special kind of skill, it is not necessarily of an inferior kind. Such thoughtlessness must surely depend upon the individual, and whatever has been, any lack of uniformity of training must rapidly disappear when one standard is established for all training-schools.

There are also many little disadvantages and discomforts which are peculiar to individual hospitals, and are perhaps difficult to remedy. Since no provision is usually made for extra nurses, often accommodation is but large enough for the regular staff. For instance, unless the patient provides a private room for the nurse, she must, perforce, either dress in her patient's room or in a bathroom which is constantly in use. The only other alternative is to use any private room which happens to be empty. This is not always safe, as those nurses will agree who once entered a supposedly empty room in the different *négligé* of wrappers, night uniforms, etc., and surprised a doctor who had spent the night there to be near a critical case. Again, the nurse cannot arrange her time off duty. If she is relieved at all, it is only when someone on the staff has time to relieve her. The hours of duty are much longer, night specials in many hospitals being kept on duty eighteen hours. Many hospitals too have their own rates, often much lower than what is generally paid in private nursing.



Of course, some hospitals do these things better; and in hospitals where there is plenty of room and many private nurses are employed provision is made for them, and they are as much of an institution as the regular training-school.

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## CHILDREN AND THEIR TEETH

By ALICE M. STEEVES, D.D.S.

(Continued from page 619)

### SECOND PAPER

"CLEANLINESS is next to Godliness;" "A thing of beauty is a joy forever." Two sayings especially applicable to the oral cleanliness and facial contour of children.

No matter how sweet-mannered and prettily dressed a child of ten or fifteen years of age may be, if the faintest smile reveals a row of badly kept, uneven teeth, with cavities filled with the products of decomposition, laden with the germs of tuberculosis, diphtheria, and scarlet fever (three of the contagious diseases most fatal to the youth of our land), waiting for the time when the little patient may be reduced in bodily vigor to enable them to run their life course in a well-developed case of the disease, we can feel for them only disgust and pity.

It is a well-proven fact that tuberculosis of the glands of the neck is often due to the neglect of the lower molar teeth. The cavities harbor the germs, which lose no time in finding their way down the undeveloped root canals to the glands of the neck. Therefore how many almost irreparable evils result from a little neglect,—a deformed face, impaired digestion with all the consequent nervous accompaniments, a system infected with that dread disease, tuberculosis? And if the child recovers its health, it is only after much suffering, a surgical operation, and a scar on the side of the face as a souvenir.

And what can we do to teach mothers the serious results of the crowded condition of the teeth found in so many instances?

It causes a narrowing of the face, a contracting of the nasal passages, which results in mouth breathing. These conditions aid catarrh and enlarged tonsils.

• All these conditions are often present in one child, and part of them in ninety per cent. of all the children in our country.

**NURSING IN MENTAL DISEASE \***

By BIGELOW T. SANBORN, M.D.

Superintendent Maine Insane Hospital

(Continued from page 682)

THE time allotted me will not allow further discussion of the methods to be pursued in nursing in maniacal conditions, and I will, therefore, briefly call your attention to a few points in the treatment of cases suffering from the opposite condition,—viz., depression of mind, or melancholia,—and will define such a mental state as an affection which is attended with depression, a tendency towards introspection, more or less of mental pain, enfeeblement, and partial prostration of the mental and physical faculties, with or without delusions. Now, the characteristics of this condition about to be described present entirely different phenomena and require, as a rule, entirely different nursing. The latter disease is one where the emotional nature, as in the case of mania, has become perverted; but the former is an exalted condition and the latter a depressed state, accompanied by a disease of the feelings and emotions, sometimes exceedingly painful in character, and there is likely to be observed quite a departure from physical health. The patient at one time in the incipient stages of his disease suffered from neurasthenia, but has now passed beyond the borderland of sanity to a state of a very painful emotional character, has lost more or less power of self-control, accompanied by much confusion of conduct. Here is a case that is likely to suffer from most distressing and apprehensive delusions and hallucinations; and right here it might be well to define these terms.

A delusion is a false belief, out of which for the time being the patient cannot be reasoned by ordinary methods.

An hallucination is when the patient believes he perceives an object as a real presence when there is no real presence to justify the perception; in other words, it is a derangement of one or all of the special senses. The patient believes that he sees objects which do not exist, or he hears voices talking to him when such cannot be a fact; or he smells obnoxious effluvia, or tastes poison which he believes is being thrown into his mouth or system in some unaccountable way.

Both of these states of mind are very likely to exist in patients suffering from mental depression, and particularly in cases of agitated melancholia, and hence this is the class who are strongly suicidal or

\* Read at the meeting of the Nurses' Alumnae Association of the Maine General Hospital, March, 1903.

homicidal. I cannot impress upon you too forcibly the importance of close and constant supervision of such cases. Much depends upon unremitting attention both by day and by night, because it may result in the difference between the loss or saving of a life. In uncomplicated cases of melancholia, particularly of those in middle life, about fifty per cent. recover if they are well guarded through this period of the disease, when they are so likely to take on homicidal and suicidal impulses. Many of the mild cases are not bereft of their reasoning faculties,—indeed, you are much more likely to observe the intellectual powers of the mind much less impaired than in the opposite form I have just described. Being, however, under the control of delusions and hallucinations of such a depressing character, while they may not desire to take their life, yet in their perverted imagination they believe it is better for them to do so because, perhaps, from their morbid view they believe they have committed an unpardonable sin, or taken bread out of their children's mouths, or perchance are so wicked it would be much better for their families to live without them; so that in this distressing condition they think it would be better, upon the whole, that they should cease to exist; and similar feelings will sometimes be observed in quite a sane state of mind so far as the intellectual faculties are concerned, and many cunning devices will be resorted to to consummate their purpose. It is apparent, then, that such cases will require much closer supervision in this direction than the maniac. They imbibe homicidal delusions from the same course of reasoning as I have delineated, only carrying it to a little farther extent, believing that it would be better that some member, or all, of the family should be put out of existence, because in consequence of this perverted imagination they believe they are all about to starve or have become of no good to themselves or others. It has been my experience, and I believe that this accords with the opinion of all who have treated any considerable number of insane, that more intense homicidal and suicidal impulses are observed in the melancholiac than is found to exist in any other form of mental malady.

The nursing, so far as alimentation is concerned, should be prosecuted along the same lines as in mania, and will require your constant attention in this direction, because of the fact that this class of cases are laboring under the delusions and hallucinations which have already been noticed, and which condition so dominates the will as to render them exceedingly obstinate in their refusal of food. Nutrition is exceedingly low, all of the organs of the body have become perverted, the stomach often rejects food when it is received, and we should be very careful to administer that which will be most readily assimilated. The

administration of some stimulant in connection with the liquid diet is particularly indicated and will be productive of much benefit. In the majority of cases of this character the person is exceedingly neurasthenic. The nervous system has become very irritable, and this reflex action of the cerebrospinal system upon the various organs of the body, particularly upon the stomach, has so disturbed digestion that only the plainest diet can be taken up by the organs that have to do with tissue-building. While it becomes our duty to resort to forced alimentation at once in order to continue life, yet, happily, it occurs in a small proportion of cases that after this process of sustaining the patient is resorted to once or twice a disposition to take nourishment voluntarily will relieve the nurse of much anxiety. This disposition, however, is more likely to be noticed in exalted than melancholic states, and occasionally in the latter disease the patient will persist for months in his refusal of nourishment. I recall a case at the Maine Insane Hospital whom we fed with the nasal tube constantly twice a day for more than a year who finally was discharged recovered. I would call your attention to the necessity of closely watching for any disposition on the part of the patient to take food by the natural process, because, after all, it must be borne in mind that forced alimentation is unnatural, and the natural juices, which it is the function of the mouth and fauces to supply, are withheld; so, while bearing in mind that while life may be prolonged and death averted by forced feeding, we must remember that it is not a physiological process, and we should hail with delight the first indication of a desire to take nourishment unaided. This disposition on the part of the patient may be significant of an early restoration of reason.

In presenting the third proposition, that of the moral treatment, or nursing, of mental depression, we find very different methods are indicated than in mental exaltation. Muscular activity is very much in abeyance, unless it be a case of agitated depression, and the patient is disinclined to attempt any muscular movements. Indeed, sometimes it appears to be not only a great effort, but is accompanied by more or less mental pain. There is a disposition towards entire inertia, while in mania just the opposite state exists and extreme muscular activity is observed. Now, in consequence of this disposition in the direction of lassitude and inactivity, the person should be induced to take exercise. If possible, the patient should be gotten out constantly in the open air in suitable weather. Visits of judicious friends who will enter into hopeful conversation in the presence of the patient should be encouraged. Reading in the presence of the patient some light literature which will not require too much effort on his part to listen is of service. Daily exercise in riding, and after the patient becomes sufficiently well to

exercise self-control, opportunity afforded by the nurse of listening to some light, pleasant theatricals are potent elements in restoration. In short, in this form of disease the patient must be forced to some extent out into company, not to take an active part, but for the purpose of diverting the mind from its condition of introspection and depression. Always bear in mind that your patient is suffering from a neurasthenic, or tired, condition of the nervous system, and while he is in the presence of others it is better for him to be a listener than to take an active part in conversation. However, there is seldom any disposition on the part of the suffering one to make himself conspicuous, and the nurse would not be likely to be called upon to restrain him in any extra effort which he might attempt to make.

While I have cautioned you, in speaking of the moral measures to be used in nursing the patient, to be exceedingly watchful in order to discover any disposition to homicide or suicide that it may be prevented, it must be borne in mind that you must so conduct yourself in his presence that you will not leave the impression upon him that you are there for the sole purpose of watching him, and you should endeavor to inspire confidence in the direction of his being able to maintain self-control unaided. It happens frequently that if the patient believes you entertain the fullest confidence in him, great exertion on his part is put forth to exercise proper conduct. General massage is always indicated in these depressed forms of mental disease, and if you are called to nurse a patient where the convenience of a bathroom is afforded, you will find that a warm bath, succeeded by general friction, will be of great utility, particularly where he is the victim of extreme restlessness and insomnia.

I might mention the helpfulness in treatment that comes through the use of static and the various forms of electricity, where profound insomnia is very often cured and general stimulation of the trophic centres is observed, but time forbids, and I will not trespass longer upon your patience except to briefly touch upon methods of restraint.

They are naturally divided into three classes,—viz., chemical, mechanical, and physical. Your physician will relieve you of the first by his prescription, but it will be necessary for you to carry out his directions and administer the medicine. If it be absolutely necessary for the well-being of the patient that it should be taken, if refused it can be administered in a liquid form by the nasal tube. It sometimes happens, for obvious reasons, that mechanical restraint must be resorted to. These appliances to-day are almost too numerous to mention, but the most serviceable and humane, in my judgment, are the camisole, the restraint dress, and the bed harness. While you frequently hear of the

straight-jacket and of its use in hospitals for the insane, I would say that I doubt if it can be found in the restraint equipment of any hospital for the insane in this country. It is often confounded with the camisole, the latter being a mild and humane form of restraining a patient, the other exceedingly harsh and cruel, and we hail with delight the fact that this engine of torture was excluded from hospital equipment many years since. While as little restraint should be used as is possible consistent with the good of the patient, in my judgment it is far better to apply some mild restraint than to use physical force. The patient under mechanical restraint soon learns that he is unable to liberate himself and will cease his muscular activity, while in physical restraint he is likely to resist as long as the nurse is using force. I am not an advocate of entire non-mechanical restraint, because where it is not resorted to physical restraint must be used, and of the two I much prefer the former.

If you are engaged to nurse any considerable number of mental cases, you will, in my judgment, be called upon to use some mechanical restraint during the progress of the disease, and I apprehend such a procedure will fully meet the approval and direction of the attending physician.





## NOTES FROM THE MEDICAL PRESS

IN CHARGE OF

ELIZABETH ROBINSON SCOVIL



**TAKING OF TEMPERATURE.**—The *Philadelphia Medical Journal*, quoting from the *Lancet*, says: "Burton-Fanning and Champion present a study of the comparative value of the mouth, the rectum, the urine, the axilla, and the groin for the observation of the temperature. They point out that the time commonly allowed for taking the temperature by the mouth is often too short, and as long as thirty minutes may be required to determine the maximum oral temperature. They also conclude that the interior of the mouth becomes cool under the following conditions: (1) The breathing of air with parted lips, (2) exercise entailing more rapid respiration, and (3) the contact of cold with the outside of the cheeks. When the thermometer is inserted into the rectum the maximum temperature is reached in from one to five minutes. The rectal temperature taken during rest and that taken immediately after any movement are totally different, being higher after any exertion. They also state that the passage of five ounces of urine over the bulb of the thermometer when held close to the meatus urinarius gives a correct reading in the majority of the cases. Occasionally—about once in twenty observations—they found a curious discrepancy between the rectal and urine temperatures which they are unable to explain. The maximum axillary temperature can be obtained in ten minutes in the majority of cases. In some instances the maximum is not reached until after the lapse of from fifteen to fifty minutes, and in children of over an hour. They point out that the rectal temperature is on an average  $0.4^{\circ}$  higher than that of the mouth. The limits of variation between the rectal and oral temperatures were found to be between  $0.8^{\circ}$  and  $0.0^{\circ}$ . In one hundred and fifty comparative observations the average excess of the rectal temperature over that of the urine was  $0.2^{\circ}$ . They consider the urine temperature untrustworthy for observation. Out of two hundred observations of the comparative temperatures of the groin, axilla, and rectum the following average variations were observed: The rectal temperature was  $0.6^{\circ}$  higher than that of the groin and  $0.9^{\circ}$  higher than that of the axilla. They point out that much depends on the observer having the patience to coax the thermometer up to its maximum by allowing it to remain in the axilla or groin sufficiently long. They found that slight exercise will produce an appreciable rise of temperature in the rectum, while with more exertion they have noted a rise of as much as  $3.5^{\circ}$ . The fluctuation of temperature consequent on exercise and repose can only be reliably observed by taking the temperature in the rectum. They also point out that a distinct rise of temperature precedes each menstrual period, the amount of elevation being  $0.5^{\circ}$ , affecting the morning and evening records."

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**ECZEMA A CUTANEOUS REACTION.**—The *Journal of the American Medical Association* in an abstract of an article in *Annales de Dermatologie*, Paris, says: "Brocq maintains that there is no such thing as eczema, but merely eczematous

individuals. In a person of this category any one of a number of causes may induce the cutaneous reaction which we call eczema, while in other persons the same causes will never produce it. These causes may be sunshine, wind, light, dust, contact with certain articles of clothing, dyes, etc., intoxications, auto-intoxication, defective functioning of certain organs, lesions of organs, nervous impressions, worry, or other emotions. The physician, therefore, should seek for the underlying cause. A change of environment may cure the most rebellious case. He has known country people cured by a trip to the city, as well as city people cured by going to the country. The diet and mode of life must be regulated in the first place. The patient must be "washed out,"—that is, put on a strict milk diet, with Vichy water and diuretics, supplemented by a large rectal injection every day or two. If milk cannot be taken, he orders a vegetable and water diet. Freedom from worry and plenty of pure air are important; if possible, he sends the patient to the country or, better still, to the mountains. Under this régime the physician is liable to witness the most intractable eruptions disappear with relative rapidity provided he is content with clean local non-irritating dressings, the parts protected from noxious influences, to enable the skin to repair its lesions with the least possible hinderances. Treatment on these principles will render the secondary exfoliating dermatoses much less frequent and much less severe."

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STARVATION AS A THERAPEUTIC AGENT.—Charles Douglas, in the *Detroit Medical Journal*, says that the selection of patients requiring starvation for a time opens up a very wide field, inasmuch as we find them of all ages, and the sicknesses of a wide range in character. When we consider the anorexia usually produced in all febrile diseases, and also the direct range of its intensity with the height of the fever, we see at once how nature follows a common law of lessened necessity for food in all acute febrile disturbances. We should also remember nature's law in those with unhealthy or overworked digestive organs when suffering from acute febrile disturbances. Especially in this latter class it is necessary to apply this starvation regimen, as these patients very commonly suffer from an increased craving for food, rather than the anorexia which should accompany the condition. In other words, the physician should always apply this regimen when he knows that the clinical condition of the patient prevents perfect digestion of the food, and if allowed will add another source of high temperature, and consequently a mixed infection of toxæmia will be the result, with the difficulties of diagnosis and treatment materially increased. The author reports a number of cases illustrating the success of the starvation treatment in nephritis, gastroenteritis, pneumonia, and scarlet fever.

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CREAM FOR THE HOME MODIFICATION OF MILK.—Dr. Townsend says in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*:

"1. Centrifugal cream is probably less desirable for infant feeding than gravity cream. As obtained from dealers it is often far from accurate in percentage.

"2. Siphonage for obtaining gravity cream is an accurate method, but one requiring considerable skill to perform accurately and safely.

"3. Dipping off the top milk is an accurate and safe method if reasonable care is used.

"4. The method for obtaining gravity cream by pouring off the top is very

accurate and extremely simple. There is no instrument to be bought and kept clean. By this method it is possible to obtain cream of any desired percentage up to twenty-six per cent.

"5. To insure perfect accuracy, frequent examinations with the Babcock machine are required; but for practical purposes this is not necessary, provided the mixed milk from a well-regulated dairy is obtained."

**BACKACHE IN WOMEN.**—Fenwick, according to an abstract in the *New York Medical Journal*, states that there are four principal causes for backache in women:

1. Displacement of the uterus, the pain being due to the dragging on the uterine ligaments. The author recommends in many such cases the use of the Hodge or Zwancke pessary.

2. Pressure on the sacral nerves, due to constipation very frequently. In such cases he recommends the following:

R. Ferri phosphatis . . . . .	gr. ii	12
Ext. belladonnae . . . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	015
Ext. nucis vomicae . . . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	015
Ext. cascara sagradae . . . . .	gr. ii	12

M. Ft. pilula No. 1. Sig.: One such to be taken three times a day after meals.

3. Muscular atony. The pain is located in lumbar and dorsal regions and found in anemic individuals with sedentary habits.

4. Affections of the cervix uteri, under which circumstances the treatment is surgical.

**A PROFESSION, NOT A TRADE.**—The profession spoken of by the *Canada Lancet* in the following extract is that of the physician, yet all that it says is applicable as well to that of the nurse: "The professional man, like others, must live, and must earn a wage. But he has only one quality of service to sell—his best. No matter whether there be any return for that service or not, the service is his best. The true ideal of a profession is that want will be accepted rather than a fee for the performance of some act that is dishonorable, or *unprofessional*. The army takes high place in the list of professions. Ruskin, the great sage, reaches the true reason when he says of the soldier: 'He holds his life at the service of the State. Our estimate of him is on this ultimate fact,—of which we are well assured,—that, put him in a fortress breach, with all the pleasure of the world behind him and only death and his duty in front of him, he will keep his face to the front.' Here, then, we have the real essence that must ever distinguish the professions from the trades—service first, wage second."

**NOVELTIES IN THE PHYSICAL TREATMENT OF SKIN DISEASES.**—L. Freund says in the *Philadelphia Medical Journal* that diseases like lupus, epithelioma, favus, and sycois, which were formerly considered almost incurable, have been healed by new radio-therapeutic methods in an incredibly short time without pain and without causing patients the discomfort of bandages, dressings, or long sojourn in bed, necessitated by some of the earlier methods of treatment. Dermatologists have also taken precedence in the other branches of physical therapy, as shown by the wonderful results of the water-bed, the Ehrmann cataphoresis, electrolysis, the therapeutic employment of high and low temperatures, etc. The author reports the results of some of his experiments with Röntgen rays in

epithelioma and lupus. He has also discovered by experimentation that the rays of sunlight, of large wave-length (heat-rays), possess no bactericidal influence. On the other hand, they do exert a favorable influence in some skin affections, as acne vulgaris, leg ulcer, etc.

**STRAWBERRIES IN SPRUE.**—The *Philadelphia Medical Journal* in an abstract of an article in the *Lancet* says: "Young presents the history of a case of sprue occurring in a woman fifty-nine years of age. He lays particular stress on the treatment and the value of strawberries as an addition to the dietary. It was found that milk diet would alone control the disease, but the patient, when kept on milk alone, declined in strength and vitality. The addition of mashed bread to the milk added to the strength of the patient but was attended by the recurrence of the characteristic movements of sprue. Further addition to the dietary of fish, custard, or arrowroot caused a return of the trouble. A remarkable change in the condition of the patient occurred after the addition to the diet of strawberries, which appeared to have a specific effect on the disease. When strawberries were given the bread could be increased to practically any extent without risk."

**PREVENTION OF SEASICKNESS.**—The *Journal of the American Medical Association*, quoting from a German exchange, says: "Dornblüth points out that the disagreeable sensations of seasickness, riding in elevators, etc., are connected with the descending motion. He has found that if he takes a deep breath as the descending motion commences, the abdomen is distended and held firm by the diaphragm and no disagreeable sensation is experienced. The measures that have been recommended against seasickness accomplish the purpose, as they comply with these conditions, immobilization of the abdomen during the descending motion. He believes that the resistance to seasickness can be enhanced by taking two or three grammes of sodium bromide every evening for a week before and during the trip, if a long one. He adds that it is very important to take regular meals at the accustomed hours, and that an abdominal bandage may well substitute the corset."

**OVERTASKING IN SCHOOLS.**—The *New York Medical Journal* says: "We are glad that this subject was taken up at the recent meeting of the American Medical Association in the way of a formal discussion opened by so eminent a neurologist as Dr. F. Savary Pearce, of Philadelphia, and continued by Dr. Hermann H. Hoppe, of Cincinnati, and Dr. William J. Herdman, of Ann Arbor. At the close of the discussion Dr. Herdman introduced certain resolutions calculated to lead to an exhaustive investigation of the subject. Certainly there are few points on which the physician could instruct the public to better advantage than that of forced study on the part of students, not only those who are advanced, but also the little school-children. We believe that Dr. Herdman will be found to have done a great public service in this matter."

**CORYZA AND HEREDITARY SYPHILIS.**—The *Journal of the American Medical Association* in an abstract of a paper read at the International Congress of Medicine in Madrid says: "Dr. L. Carralero, Madrid, said that the coryza of nurslings was one of the most constant, in the majority of cases the earliest, and at times the only symptom of precocious hereditary syphilis. The diagnosis

presents difficulties when there are no other symptoms, but every case of purulent rhinitis in a nursing was to be regarded as symptomatic of a diathesis of syphilis. The condition is *per se* of serious import, inasmuch as it impairs the act of sucking and also leads to bronchopneumonia and otitides. Treatment is by general antiluetic courses and local measures."

COFFEE-DRINKING.—Notwithstanding the scare advertisements of health-substitutes for coffee (*American Journal of Pharmacy*), there is no cause for apprehending danger to the race at large from coffee-drinking. After generations of almost universal coffee-drinkers, our own times see men of gigantic intellect in all realms of activity, our athletes are able to make sudden bursts of effort equal to any in history, and our soldiers acquit themselves manfully in fatiguing campaigns in torrid climes. The life-insurance companies, constantly warring against all that lessens longevity or conduces to abnormal organs, nerves, and actions, seem content to accept the use of coffee as one of the ordinary elements of every-day life.

ADRENALIN AS A REMEDY FOR CANCER.—G. Mahu reports in *La Presse Medicale* two cases of cancer in which this remedy was used. The first patient was a man of sixty-four years, with cancer of the tongue. The second was a man of fifty-two years, with an ulcerated tumor just underneath the epiglottis. Applications of adrenalin to the tumors. A third patient was aged sixty-three years with a large epithelioma of the larynx. All of these patients were in bad condition and already cachectic. The local, and consequently the general, condition were favorably modified by means of a treatment simple and without danger.

EXPERIMENTS WITH FORMALIN IN BOSTON.—The *Medical Record* says: "Dr. Hill, of the Boston Health Department laboratory, has recently been testing formalin as a remedy for blood-poisoning, and reports that he has found it to be of no use. Four rabbits were experimented upon, two of which had the bubonic plague and two the glanders. One of each was treated with formalin, and they died before the two that had not been treated at all. The formalin did not destroy the germs, but became absorbed in the tissues, and injured them more than the organisms which it was intended to attack."

THE ANTIQUITY OF CASTOR-OIL IN MEDICINE.—This household remedy—matchless as a laxative under many circumstances—seems not to have been overlooked in remote antiquity. Victor Loret, of Lyons (*Revue de médecine*, August, 1902; *Münchener medicinische Wochenschrift*, November 25), reminds us that in the time of Herodotus, five hundred years before the Christian era, the plant was industriously cultivated in Egypt, and that Strabo mentions the use of the oil by inunction as common among the lower classes of the Egyptians.

IS THE GALL-BLADDER AS USELESS AS IT IS DANGEROUS?—The *Medical Record* has a paper with this title by Dr. Woods Hutchinson. The gall-bladder is absent in some animals, as the horse and the deer. He considers it a functionless organ, inadequate in size to act as a reservoir for bile and chiefly notable as a settling basin for the formation of gall-stones. Dr. Roswell Park has asked, "Why not treat the gall-bladder as we do the appendix?" and has removed it when found to be diseased without injury to the patient.



**THE GERM OF SMALLPOX.**—The New York *Medical Journal* says of Dr. Councilman's investigations of the germ of smallpox that he has done a distinct service, though he may only have extended the path that is ultimately to lead to an exact knowledge of the subject. Certain minute parasites have been found to be present in the pock and in the tissues surrounding it. Dr. Councilman believes that these are the germs of smallpox.

**THE WORLD'S DEATH-RATE.**—The death-rate of the globe is estimated at 68 a second, 97,920 a day, or 35,740,800 a year. The birth-rate is 70 a second, 100,800 a day, or 36,792,000 a year, reckoning the year to be three hundred and sixty-five days in length.

**MEDICAL COMMENTS UPON THE ILLINOIS NURSES' BILL VETO.**—The *Journal of the American Medical Association* says: "Among the Governor's vetoes which have been announced is one by Governor Yates, of Illinois, who has vetoed the trained nurses' registration bill simply, as it appears, on the ground that the Examining Board was to be appointed from names selected by the Illinois State Medical Society. The Governor objects to this as taking from the Executive his prerogative, and, we might add, political perquisites. Why otherwise he should object to the assistance of a qualified organization in the selection of persons for a purely professional function is a little difficult to see from our point of view, though probably clear enough from his."

*American Medicine* says: "As indicative of the power of 'politics' in some States we recently called attention to the veto of the medical practice act by the Governor of Colorado. That is also noteworthy of the Governor of Illinois of the act regulating 'the examination of those who desire to practise any other system of treating human ailments who do not use medicines internally or externally and who do not practise operative surgery.' Both the concocters of this legislative nonsense and their vetoing Governor seem to think that only drugs are 'medicines' and that manipulations, massage, etc. (as, e.g., in setting a dislocated hip-joint), are not 'operative surgery.' Under the old law the osteopaths were enabled to practise their 'system of healing' in Illinois, as, according to the Governor, three hundred and fifty are now doing. Consequently the discriminating Chief Executive says: 'No hardship is imposed upon this class of practitioners and they are deprived of no legitimate privileges.' The inference is plain that had such hardship been desired, even by the osteos themselves, the befriending Governor would have interposed to save them from themselves. His especial objection to the bill, however, is that it would have 'subordinated the entire machinery of the State government to societies.' National Guardsmen should not control admission to the National Guard; the State bar, the pharmacists, the teachers, etc., should not prescribe the conditions as to those desiring to practise law, pharmacy, or school teaching. That is to say, those knowing nothing of a subject should make laws for and govern those who do. In the same way, the logical conclusion must be that those who know nothing about statesmanship and government should be legislators and governors! The sting is in the tail: 'I am far from any intention of casting any aspersions upon the practice of osteopathy, or the practitioners thereof. I believe those who pursue this practice are doing great good, and are rapidly earning, and justly earning, the confidence of the people.' He should have added that some democracies are slowly learning, 'and justly learning,' lack of confidence in their Governors."



## HOSPITAL AND TRAINING-SCHOOL ITEMS



### HOSPITALS

#### THE JOURNAL PRIZE

At a special meeting of the directors of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING Company it was decided to offer two prizes, each of fifty dollars, for the best essays on:

"The shortcomings of the teachings and methods of the present Training-Schools from the standpoint of the graduate nurse engaged in private work;" also,

"The same from the standpoint of a graduate nurse engaged in institutional work."

The requirements for the contestants are as follows:

The manuscripts must be in the editor's hands by September 1.

The manuscripts must not exceed fifteen hundred words and must be typewritten.

The name of the writer must be sent in a small *sealed* envelope with the manuscript.

The practical suggestions as well as the literary style are the points which will be considered in awarding the prizes.

These essays must be written by nurses in active work.

ANNIE D. VAN KIRK, Secretary.

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#### THE FINSEN LIGHT TREATMENT IN PHILADELPHIA

THREE months ago a lamp was installed at the Polyclinic Hospital for the treatment of patients by concentrated chemical rays of light after the method of Professor Finsen. Though sufficient time has not yet elapsed for positive results, a description of one of the first "light departments" established in this country may prove of some interest.

The lamp in use at the Polyclinic is an English adaptation of a French apparatus, and though the principle is the same as in the original Finsen lamp, the method of application differs considerably. In the latter the arc light is several feet from the patient and is focussed by means of a long telescopic attachment, in the "London Hospital Lamp" the patient is brought to within two inches of the light; a current of from ten to fifteen ampères is employed instead of eighty ampères, and the length of treatment is reduced from sixty to thirty minutes. With the new lamp it is also possible to treat an area some six times as large as with the Danish model. These evident advantages are, however, somewhat offset by the greater power of penetration of the Finsen lamp.

"The London Hospital Lamp" consists of an arc light placed immediately behind a hollow metal shield, into which are fitted two rock crystal lenses used for concentrating the rays. A constant flow of cold water through the shield and between the lenses carries off the red or heat rays generated by the arc. The shield also protects the patient from the light, which is so brilliant that the

operator's eyes must always be shielded by dark glasses. The patient sits with the area under treatment pressed firmly against the outer lens, since the blood acts much as would a red glass in cutting off the actinic rays. To maintain a sufficient and even anemia of the part the assistance of the operator is also generally required. For the same reason lenses of various shapes are readily adjusted into the shield; a flat lens for the temple, one slightly concave for the forehead, convex for under the chin, small and cone-shaped for the angle of the eye, etc. These, as well as the inner lens, are made of rock crystal, ordinary glass having been found to prevent the passage of a certain amount of the chemical rays.

The average length of each treatment is thirty to forty minutes. During it the patient feels no sensation, but after four hours or more a certain amount of inflammation is set up and small blisters generally form, which heal within a few days. The severity of the reaction varies greatly with the individual. In cases of long standing repeated exposures to the light are necessary before all the lupus nodules finally disappear.

Within the last three months nine cases of lupus vulgaris and three of lupus erythematosus have been treated at the Polyclinic and over five hundred treatments have been given. All the patients show marked improvement with one exception, where the gain so far has been slight. The spread of the disease has invariably been checked almost at once. In a large proportion of the cases the disease has been of long standing—thirty, thirty-two, and fifty-three years—and has involved large areas, in one patient the neck and half the face and one entire limb being involved. In this case, as in several others, X-ray treatment has been combined with the Finsen light with marked success. Though no cures have as yet been effected, the results, especially as compared with those obtained by other methods, are distinctly encouraging and seem to point to permanent cures.

MARY BUTLER KIRKBRIDE,

Department of Photography, Philadelphia Polyclinic.

A NEW hospital, of which the corner-stone was laid on May 26, is being built at Cambridge, Md. The funds for the erection of this building have been obtained from the State Legislature, the county, private subscriptions, and a most liberal contribution from Mr. John E. Hurst, of Baltimore, formerly of Cambridge. The site is an ideal one, situated on a bluff commanding an unobstructed view of the Choptank River, which is at this place two and a half miles wide. The hospital, Colonial in style, will be of brick, with stone trimmings, and will contain an operating-room with latest modern equipment, private rooms, free and pay wards, accommodating in all about forty patients.

THE Governor-General of Canada, Lord Minto, accompanied by his daughter, Lady Arlene Elliott, visited the Toronto General Hospital and Nurses' Residence on May 26. Lady Minto has inaugurated a fund for the purpose of establishing cottage hospitals throughout the great Northwest. It is expected that the endowment fund raised for this purpose will give a sufficient income to permit establishing several such hospitals each year. This beneficent scheme will doubtless prove a great boon to the country, as immigration is going on with great rapidity in this section of Canada.

COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL, in Chicago, will have the addition of two pavilions this summer, which will give it twelve hundred and fifty beds. One pavilion will

be for contagious diseases only, with one hundred and fifty beds, and the other for children, with one hundred beds. During the last year both of these wards have been terribly overcrowded.

#### TRAINING-SCHOOL NOTES

MRS. NELLIE F. CROSSLAND has accepted the position of superintendent of St. Mark's Hospital Training-School, Salt Lake City, which position she resigned a year ago to take charge of the school at Christ's Hospital, Topeka, Kan. The Rev. G. C. Hunting will assume the duties of superintendent of the hospital, Miss Katherine Brown, superintendent of the hospital, and Miss Katherine Fitch, superintendent of the Training-School, having both resigned.

MISS MARGARET DONAHOE, of the Massachusetts General Hospital Training-School, has been appointed chief nurse at the Philadelphia Hospital (Blockley) to succeed Miss Marion Smith, who has accepted the position of superintendent of the University of Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia.

MISS ELINOR P. MILLER, of the Bridgeport Hospital, has been appointed superintendent of the Homœopathic Hospital at Albany, N. Y., where she has already organized a training-school. Her classmate, Miss Taylor, has charge of the operating-room.

MISS ELEANOR A. CADBURY, now assistant at the West Chester Hospital, will succeed Miss Burke as superintendent of the Cooper Hospital at Camden, N. J. Miss Cadbury is a graduate of the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.

MRS. MARGARET P. ROGERS, for many years superintendent of nurses at the Bridgeport Hospital, has resigned her position to become the assistant at the Long Island College Hospital.

MISS MINNIE MCKAY, of the Class of 1902 of Kingston General Hospital, Canada, has been appointed assistant superintendent of Wesley Hospital, Chicago.

MISS MABEL ASHTON, of the Class of 1902 of Kingston General Hospital, Canada, has been appointed operating-room nurse of Wesley Hospital, Chicago.

MISS KEWINS, of the Bridgeport Hospital, has accepted a position in the Meadville Hospital, Pa.

#### PERSONAL

MISS BANFIELD, superintendent of the Polyclinic Hospital in Philadelphia, has had a charming little house adjoining the hospital given to her as a residence by the hospital trustees. This is the second instance, we believe, where a woman superintendent has had a private residence given her, Miss Allerton, of the Homœopathic Hospital in Rochester, being the first. The Polyclinic Hospital is building a commodious Nurses' Home, new servants' dormitories and laundry, with an electric lighting and heating plant. The nurses' present quarters, which were designed for private patients' rooms, will now be used for their original purpose.

MISS AGNES BRENNAN, formerly superintendent of nurses at the Bellevue Hospital, New York, has been appointed superintendent of the Memorial Hospital, Richmond, Va., which was opened for the reception of patients on June

15. The pupil nurses of the Old Dominion Hospital will be transferred to the Memorial Hospital, the same faculty having the place in charge. The new hospital is the best equipped hospital south of Baltimore. No expense was spared in making it modern and up to date in every respect. The "old graduates" welcome Miss Brennan heartily and wish her much success.

THE superintendents of training-schools in Chicago have formed an association for better acquaintance and mutual help. The society is an outgrowth of the committee work done in the State Association, which proved very clearly the need of cohesion, and it is hoped and believed that much will be done to improve the standards of nurses and nursing in Chicago. Meetings will be held monthly. Miss Melsaac is the chairman.

MISS ALICE W. PAGE resigned her position on May 1 as superintendent of the Visiting Nurses' Association of Cleveland and has been succeeded by Miss Wilfreda Brockway, graduate of St. Luke's, Chicago, who has been connected with the association since its beginning.

MISS M. ARDAGH, lady superintendent of the Upper Canada College, Toronto, late superintendent of the Hammet Hospital, Erie, Pa., fell from a stepladder a few weeks ago while adjusting some draperies in her own room, fracturing her femur.

MISS MADEIRA, a graduate of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, is established in settlement work in Philadelphia and is greatly interested in the question of public school nursing, hoping to see it established in the public schools of that city.

MISS MARY ROSE BATTERHAM, a graduate of the Brooklyn City Hospital, claims the honor of being the first nurse to be awarded the title of "R. N." under the law of the State of North Carolina.

MRS. LAURA FELL WHITE, superintendent of the Lakeside Hospital Training-School for Nurses (Chicago), attended the National Association of Nurses in Boston as delegate for the alumnae.

MISS BRENT, superintendent of the Children's Hospital, Toronto, and Miss Micklejohn, of the Ottawa Hospital, sailed for Europe on May 14. They will be gone three months.

MISS WALKER's many friends will be sorry to learn that she has been quite ill. It seemed strange not to see her at the State Association meeting in Philadelphia.

MISS LAVERY, of the Class of 1902, Bridgeport General Hospital, is spending the summer in Scotland. She will return to private nursing in the autumn.

MISS MILNE, of the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, has been in ill health and is having a vacation in Scotland to recuperate.

MISS CLARA LOUISE RAHL, Class of 1900, St. Mark's Hospital, Salt Lake City, is rapidly recovering her health after a serious illness.

MISS FLAVOS, lady superintendent of the General Hospital at Kingston, paid a short visit to her home in Toronto during May.

MISS C. V. AUSTIN has resigned as superintendent of the Old Dominion Hospital, Richmond, Va.

## GRADUATING EXERCISES

THE annual commencement of the New York City Training-School was held at the Nurses' Home on Blackwell's Island on May 16, when forty-seven pupils were given diplomas. Mrs. Cadwalader Jones administered the Hippocratic oath and presented the diplomas, and the exercises were interesting and impressive. The report of the superintendent, Miss Gilmour, showed that, owing to the fact that there were not enough desirable applicants to keep the ranks filled in the Male Training-School, the places of the male nurses had gradually been filled by women nurses. Miss Gilmour's report shows marked progress on many lines, of which the preliminary course and the work at the eye dispensary have been mentioned in this JOURNAL. The graduates were as follows:

*Graduating Class.*—Ethel J. Barr, Louise A. Wilkins, Deborah D. Davis, Carolyn L. Dunham, Mamie C. MacQueen, Annie S. Pettigrew, Ida M. Robins, Margaret A. Porter, Grace Seybolt, Caroline Nelson, Elva Moorman, Carrie Louise Lines, Jane Muldowney, Frances J. Meade, Alvina F. Murphy, Susie I. Conlon, Jennie LaRoe, Lida M. Kerr, Mary E. Stewart, Letitia B. Mould, Rose George, Elizabeth Moorman, Anna S. Muldoon, Hannah S. Maloney, Martha A. Brady, Ella J. Bartlett, Josephine E. Dennin, Mae E. Stacey, Mary J. McCarthy, Elizabeth A. Calkin, Mary Josephine Quain, Nellie C. Gillespie, Anna E. Kunze, Lees M. Padden, Mabel G. Hammond, Olive L. MacCallum, Edna M. Carr, Florence L. Williams, Fidele C. Bowman, Barbara C. Hildebrand, Theodosia L. Hoel, Isabelle T. Moore, M. Helena Patterson, Bertha M. Lee, Naomi Burrows, Nellie E. Weld, Mary E. Fetherman—47.

*Graduates of the Post-Graduate Course.*—Mary Katherine Wolff, Mary Agnes McClafferty, Laura T. Atkinson, Martha F. Bourmay, Mary Martha Hough, Emma Elizabeth Haskew, Louise Winne, Elizabeth Eleanor Weyer, Helen M. Radell, Ada DeAnne Davis, Lena Muldoon, Selina A. Weigel, Ora B. DeWitt, Mary Emma MacEwen, Bertha H. Frazier, Louise A. Wilkins, Mary E. Ashe.

ON Saturday, May 9, 1903, the Board of Managers and attending physicians and surgeons of St. Luke's Hospital, with representatives from various city hospitals and others interested in hospital work, assembled in the amphitheatre of St. Luke's to witness a public demonstration of practical nursing given by the Class of 1903. The following was the programme: 1. Turning a mattress under a helpless patient. 2. Hot pack. 3. (a) Preparation for intravenous infusion, normal saline solution; (b) improvised ice-coil. 4. (a) Cupping, (b) mustard paste. 5. Mustard foot-bath. 6. Bandaging: (a) mastoid, modified Velpeau; (b) Barton, breast; (c) capeline, arm and shoulder spica. 7. Typhoid tub-bath. 8. Serving-tray. The typhoid tub-bath was given in a frame invented and perfected by Miss Ellicott, a graduate of the Johns Hopkins Training-School for Nurses. For the preparation of a luncheon for a convalescent patient the time occupied was thirteen minutes. While the ice-cream was freezing an omelet was nicely browned, a salad prepared, a grape-fruit temptingly arranged, and a pot of tea made. In response to invitations issued by the Board of Managers for the evening of May 12 an interested audience assembled in the chapel to witness the graduating exercises. The Rev. Dr. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, addressed the class, and the diplomas and pins were presented by Mr. George Macculloch Miller, president of the Board of Managers, to the following nurses: Misses K. A. Guernsey, J. Campbell, A. Hilliard, A. L. Armstrong, M. H. Drennan, F. Taylor, A. McMillan, K. MacPhail, B. Asbury,



M. Hall, G. Meyer, E. Insole, M. Atwater, C. F. Hunter, K. Willis, M. Exley, E. M. Frehsee, S. Carnes, B. E. Eldon, B. C. Rupert, and E. Jones. At the conclusion of the exercises the usual reception and dance were given.

THE graduating exercises of the Brooklyn Hospital Training-School for Nurses were held on May 22 at four p.m. in the lecture-room of the Young Women's Christian Association, Shermerhorn Street and Flatbush Avenue. The hall was decorated with palms and filled with the relatives and friends of the graduates. Fifty alumnae of the Training-School were present, including a member of the first class to graduate from that institution—the Class of 1882. They were dressed in white uniforms and each class wore a different flower. Commissioner Lederle, of the Department of Health, and Miss Lillian D. Wald, of the Nurses' Settlement, addressed the graduates with words of encouragement and appeals to do their best in the career before them. Theodore L. Frothingham, president of the Board of Trustees, presided and also spoke a few words, urging the graduates to be loyal to the school they were leaving, and reminding them that the public judged the hospital largely by the nurses that came from it. Miss Welch and Mrs. Turner sang solos very acceptably during the exercises. Miss Mackie delivered the valedictory. Mrs. Henry F. Noyes presented the badges and the prize for the Woman's Auxiliary. Mr. Frothingham awarded the diplomas, which was followed by an invocation by Dr. L. Mason Clarke. The members of the graduating class were: Catherine B. Harper, Cora L. Fritcher, Ethel Gifford, Matilda E. Hollis, Louise E. Mackie, Evelina W. Penchoen, Anna Kearns, Edith T. Bell, Jane S. Buchanan, Lucy M. K. Johns, and Blanche L. Boone. Miss Hollis received the prize for the best record in the work. The graduates gave a reception to their friends after the exercises were over at the Training-School, which was very much enjoyed.

THE annual commencement of the Toledo Hospital Training-School was held on Wednesday evening, May 27, 1903, in the auditorium of the First Congregational Church of Toledo, O. Twelve young women, forming one of the most promising classes ever graduated from the school, received diplomas representing a two-years' course. The class consisted of Misses Laura Clayton, Laura Manville, Ethel Mapes, Bessie Hoffman, Julia Davis, Frieda Becker, Esther Rice, Bessie Walker, Iva Wynn, Frances Lyanahan, Agnes Davidson, and Emma Theurkauff. Miss Iva Wynn won first honors of the class and was presented with a very appropriate pin. Mr. John D. R. Lamson gave the address of the evening. In speaking of hospitals he said: "They are a product of Christianity, standing out as one among the thousands of blessings that have come to the world through Christian teaching. The better we become acquainted with this institution the more and more it grows on us, for it stands for more than a mere place for the care of the sick. The hospital of to-day is a university, and we are gathered to-night to witness the graduation of these nurses, who for two years have studied physiology and materia medica in our Toledo Hospital. The hospital furnishes a medium through which the afflictions of the rich become a blessing to the poor, for it is more than simply a refuge for the poor in time of sickness. The well-to-do have learned that its facilities for the care of the afflicted are better than those of the private house, and so it has many patients whose treatment is a source of profit to the hospital." At the close of these exercises a reception was held in the church parlors, where the class received their many friends and refreshments were served.



THIS year's demonstration at the Presbyterian Hospital had three or four novel features. The six highest-stand nurses of this year's class gave exhibits of cupping, care of an emergency fracture, preparation of a tray for an invalid, bandaging, etc. One of the graduates, who is a worker among the public school children, showed the care which is given to neglected eyes. Mrs. Tsilka, with her little daughter, who was born in captivity, told of her thrilling experiences among the brigands. The most interesting feature of the evening was an illustration of what is being accomplished in the tenements by two of our enthusiastic district settlement nurses. The setting was made as realistic as possible, and nothing but the scanty furnishings of the living-room of an East Side family was visible on the floor of the operating amphitheatre. When the nurses entered in their uniforms and carrying the compact bags containing the few articles necessary for establishing there a new order of things, a Yiddish mother and her three small children came as subjects. After the family had been treated for various imaginary ailments, and the squalid room transformed into something like a home, as tidy and comfortable as might be under the circumstances, a careful report was written, sealed, and left for the doctor's call later. Everything was carried out quietly and quickly in a sincere and careful manner, which rendered it extremely impressive. One felt instinctively that this was a noble work actually being done among the poor, and not an idealized picture of possibilities.

THE Washington Training-School for Nurses in connection with the Washington Asylum Hospital and the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital held its fourteenth annual commencement in the lecture-hall of Columbian University on Tuesday evening, May 26, at eight o'clock. Dr. D. Percy Hickling, secretary of the Training-School, presented the candidates for diplomas. Owing to the absence of the president of the Board of Trustees, Colonel Henry F. Blount, the diplomas were presented to the graduates by Dr. Swan M. Burnett, of the Training-School Executive Committee. The presentation of the diplomas to the members of the graduating class and of the school pin to the graduates of the preceding year was followed by a most interesting and instructive address by Dr. I. S. Stone, of Washington, D. C. The music was furnished by a section of the Marine Band. The reception and dance given by the Emergency Hospital in honor of the class immediately after the commencement exercises was a very enjoyable affair. The graduates were Miss Elizabeth H. Hay, who is now filling a position as graduate nurse in the Ithaca City Hospital, Ithaca, N. Y.; Miss Janet Jefferson, doing private nursing in Clarksburg, W. Va.; Miss Annie Frisby, Miss H. Elizabeth Milton, Miss Grace E. Knettle, Miss Loulie B. Anderson, Miss Ida M. Burling, and Miss E. Miriam E. Smith.

On May 4 the following young ladies were graduated from the Baltimore City Hospital Training-School: Miss Eleanor Parker, Baltimore; Miss Jeanne Ferguson, Virginia; Miss Blanche Gardner, Ohio; Miss Martha Hartman, Maryland; Miss Jeanne Wickes, New York; Miss Mary Davidson, Maryland; Miss Teresa McHale, Pennsylvania; Miss Elizabeth Sherwood, Maryland. Miss Parker received the gold medal for maintaining the highest average during the course; Miss Ferguson obtained the highest average at the final examination. The exercises were held in the large amphitheatre of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The diplomas were awarded by Professor Thomas Latimer. The opening prayer was made by Rev. Maurice Cahill, chaplain of the hospital, and the address to the graduates by Rev. John D. Boland. Professor William Simon

presented the medal, and in a short address paid a high tribute to the trained nurse. After the exercises a reception was held in the parlors of the hospital and a collation was served. The following day an Alumnae Association was formed. Miss E. Parker was elected president; Miss M. C. Maguire, of the Class of 1901, vice-president; Miss Sarah Ward, Class of 1901, secretary, and Miss Hartman, treasurer. The Sisters of Mercy, who own and conduct the Baltimore City Hospital, are honorary members.

THE Kingston General Hospital Training-School for Nurses held its commencement exercises on Monday evening, April 22, 1903, in Convocation Hall of Queen's University. The exercises were opened by prayer by Rev. G. L. Starr. The address to the graduates was delivered by Dr. Gordon, principal of the university. The presentation of diplomas was made by Dr. Anglin. In a few words he gave great praise to the nurses for their unremitting care and self-denying labor during the recent overcrowded condition of the hospital with typhoid fever patients. An interesting address was also made by Professor Marshall, chairman of the Board of Governors. Presentation of badges was made by Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Skinner. Vocal solos were rendered by Misses Tandy and Armstrong and Mr. Craig. The graduates are Miss Maude Stafford, Hamilton; Miss Estella Clark, Prince Edward Island; Miss Shaw, Ridgetown; Miss Patterson, Barriefield; Miss Stratton, Peterboro; Miss Montgomery, Montreal; Miss Peck, Hamilton; Miss Carscallen, Belleville; Miss Balfour, Bath; Miss Walsh, Kingston.

On Wednesday, April 29, a class of eight nurses graduated from the Old Dominion Hospital, Richmond, Va. The exercises were held in one of the lecture-halls of the Medical College of Virginia under the efficient direction of the superintendent of nurses, C. V. Austin. The address to the nurses was delivered by Dr. George B. Johnston and the school badges were presented by the dean of the faculty, Dr. Christopher Tompkins. An interesting paper on the nursing profession was read by Dr. Robert F. Williams. The class includes Julia Edrington Stiff, Margaret M. Walker, Nannie Mayo Spencer, Mary Elizabeth Ewald, Grace Strader, Mary Callum Evans, Claudine Copeland, and Anna Belle Furness. After the commencement exercises the nurses received in the parlors of the Nurses' Home. On the 30th the graduating class was given a day's outing in the country by the Alumnae Association. A yacht was secured, and down the "Noble James" they sailed until Drewry's Bluff was reached, when they landed and a most happy day was spent.

THE Training-School of the Brooks Memorial Hospital of Dunkirk, N. Y., graduated its first class of nurses before a large and interested audience at the Academy Hall on Thursday evening, June 4, 1903. The ceremonies included the presentation of diplomas by George G. Philippbar, Esq., president of the Board of Directors, and administration of the Hippocratic Oath (modified) by Dr. Macdonald Moore, presentation of the class pins by Dr. A. Wilson Dods, and addresses by Dr. George E. Blackham and Rev. William P. Murray. The graduates are Miss Christina Crowther, Miss Eliza J. Hodgson, and Miss Carrie Jowett. After the conclusion of the ceremonies at Academy Hall an informal reception was held in the spacious parlors of the Young Men's Association, where light refreshments were served. The superintendent, Miss Annie P. Evans, was assisted in the reception by Mrs. Dr. F. S. Jackson (the former superintendent as Miss Mary Crysler) and Miss Hall, superintendent of the W. C. A. Hospital, Jamestown, N. Y.

THE graduating exercises of St. Barnabas Hospital Training-School for Nurses were held on Thursday evening, May 7, in the Parish-House of Grace Episcopal Church. Palms and cut flowers were used for decorations. The parlors proved too small for the number of friends, for some time before the exercises began there was standing room only. Rev. Frank Reazor, rector of St. Mark's Church, West Orange, delivered a very pleasing address to the graduates. After the address Mr. Kirwin, Miss Fee, and Miss Hayes sang several solos and all responded to encores. Rev. John S. Miller, rector of the House of Prayer, in the absence of the bishop, presented the diplomas to Anna A. Harmes, Newark; Anna C. Burns, Albany; Stella M. Waterhouse, Palm Beach, Fla.; Florence A. Payn, Albany; Elizabeth Aschenbach, Newark; Agnes J. Bridge, New York City; Mary E. Brown, Hamilton, Can.; Harriet M. Dexter, Liverpool, N. S.

THE graduating exercises of the Moses Taylor Hospital, Scranton, Pa., Class of 1903, were held in the reception-hall of the Nurses' Home on Thursday evening, May 28, Mr. E. E. Loomis presiding. Mr. W. H. Truesdale, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was most interesting in his remarks to the graduating class. Very pleasing features of the exercises were a number of solos by Miss Grace Spencer. Impromptu remarks were made by Rev. Dr. McLeod, Dr. J. M. Wainwright, and Dr. A. S. Connell. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. Moses Taylor the diplomas and pins were presented by Mr. E. E. Loomis. The hall and reception-rooms were most artistically decorated with palms and quantities of flowers presented by numerous friends to the members of the graduating class. The exercises were followed by a reception and dance.

THE graduating exercises of the Lady Stanley Institute in connection with the County of Carleton General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, Canada, were held on Friday, May 8, in the lecture-room of the institute. The graduating class, thirteen in number, were as follows: Misses Adair, Davidson, Forsey, Clarke, Jackson, Bufton, Kingston, Atkinson, Cavanagh, Mrs. Manson, Misses Fitzgerald, Graham, and Curry. The medals and diplomas were presented by Mr. E. B. Eddy, president of the Hospital Board, and short addresses were given by Archdeacon Bogert, Rev. Salem Bland, and Dr. Scott. After the exercises the nurses and their friends adjourned to the lawn, where tea was served by the members of the Ladies' Auxiliary.

THE Bridgeport Hospital graduated a large class of nurses, upon which occasion Miss Anna C. Maxwell, superintendent of nurses of the Presbyterian Hospital Training-School, New York, gave an interesting address. The graduates were Miss Eleanor Miller, Albany, N. Y.; Miss Jane E. Boucher, Bridgeport, Conn.; Miss Margaret Rourke, Willimantic, Conn.; Miss Sara C. Johnston, Danielson, Conn.; Miss Josephine Rugg, Boston, Mass.; Miss Mary Josephine Duffield, Stratford, Conn.; Miss Elizabeth J. Donegan, Bridgeport, Conn.; Miss Catherine A. Tuite, Hartford, Conn.; Miss Anna L. Walters, New Haven, Conn.; Miss Millicent R. Ford, Woodmont, Conn.; Miss Bertha E. Holmes, Bridgeport, Conn.; Miss Katherine Sullivan, Willimantic, Conn.

THE Jewish Hospital Training-School for Nurses, Philadelphia, awarded diplomas to the following nurses at its tenth annual commencement on Thursday evening, May 28, 1903: Miss Julia M. Gumbert, Miss Ada M. Reiff, Miss Blanche L. Sulzbacher, Miss Nora L. Wood, Miss Cecelia A. Reeder, Miss Mary A. C. Strickland, and Mrs. Lettie D. Chamberlain. The exercises were held in

the Board Room of the hospital, which was tastefully decorated with palms and the national colors. The Matilda Kaufman gold medal was awarded to Miss Ada M. Reiff, who had received the highest general average during the term.

THE annual graduating exercises of the Wesley Hospital Training-School for Nurses were held at Trinity Church, Chicago, on Tuesday evening, April 28, Rev. Robert D. Sheppard, D.D., presiding. Addresses were made by Dr. W. E. Schroeder and Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer. Mr. L. Wilbur Messer presented the diplomas. There were eighteen graduates.

THE tenth annual graduating exercises of the Lakeside Hospital Training-School (Chicago) were held in the nurses' parlors on June 1. Addresses were made by Dr. Francis Allen and Dr. A. Ralph Johnstone. Following the exercises an informal reception was held. The graduates were Misses Olive V. Smith, L. Ruth Milton, and Olla Merritt.

At the graduating exercises of St. Mark's Hospital, Salt Lake City, diplomas were awarded to the following young ladies: Miss Susan B. Couples, Miss Clara M. Stedman, Helena, Mont.; Miss Annie J. Hastings, Madison, Wis.; Miss Marie L. Miles, Payson; Mrs. Theresa A. Wilkinson, Miss Mary McLane, Miss Kathryn Maddison, Salt Lake.

THE Faxton Hospital Training-School held graduating exercises on June 15, giving diplomas to three nurses, Miss Zilpha Sackett, Miss Edna Avis Hinckley, and Miss Helen Cameron.



# THE GUILD OF ST. BARNABAS

IN CHARGE OF

S. M. DURAND

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## A PLEA FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CENTRAL FUND, AS A MEANS OF HELPING THE ACTIVE MEMBERS OF THE GUILD OF ST. BARNABAS WHO HAVE LOST THE POWER OF SUPPORTING THEMSELVES

EVERY branch of the Guild of St. Barnabas has been asked to offer suggestions for this object, which, it is very rightly judged, may be the means of bringing us more closely in touch with one another, and make us, as a whole, more firmly bonded together. We are so widely scattered that it is not easy for any one branch to know what is in the mind of another until we meet, and then only as a selected few at the Annual Councils. I therefore venture to advocate one plan, and will urge my point as strongly as I am able. Why should we be asked to concentrate our efforts and bend all our energies to maintain any scheme in which we have no personal interest? Why may we not, in helping others, likewise help ourselves? Is not our life one constant giving out to others? We give our time and skill to those who recompense us: with those same earnings are we not daily helping those who are near and dear to us, making life a little easier for parents, helping to educate some younger brother or sister, caring for one who has already spent her strength in struggling as we are now doing, leaving our savings small, or perhaps already swallowed up by some unforeseen breakdown in our own life? Thus the time passes, and the allotted span of the nurse's life finds us surely and certainly approaching that limit of useful strength which seemed so limitless at the outset. We seek for other fields of less arduous labor, and in spite of the ever-increasing scope for educated service, we find ourselves passed by in the race of competition, with our strength sapped, our vitality lessened. Our nerves no longer answer to our self-control, and what remains for those absolutely stricken down and incapacitated but to be helpless burdens on those who have long been dependent on our exertion, or for the homeless one a still sadder outlook? Can you honestly call it selfishness—self-centredness—to combine in raising a fund that will provide some slight aid for your sister nurse who has fallen on evil days? Let me cite the Freemasons. Are they considered a selfish body because they provide for their own adherents? Is it too much to ask this of the Guild of St. Barnabas, to devote themselves with strenuous efforts while we are yet well and strong to take some thought for the future of those who form the active membership? There are funds in all denominations for aged, sick, and infirm clergy, both local and general, actors' fund, newspaper fund, teachers' fund, but no fund for the nurses. The local Sick-Relief Associations do much to tide over the nurse while she is in active and good standing, but the aid is comparatively small and temporary and does not pretend to go beyond helping her over an acute stage, but it is the long, weary convalescence of prostration, or such sad affliction as paralysis, phthisis,

and the like, stretching into weeks and months, in which even a small sum may make all the difference between a maintenance and actual destitution. And, believe me, a nurse does not readily call for help. If ever proper pride ruled a class, it reigns supreme among nurses. If in our days of prosperity we all work in harmony and sympathy, helping to care for those in need of aid, when our own time comes, if we should be so unfortunate, we need not feel humiliated to accept from others what we have freely given in our turn.

I am reminded that there is no doctors' fund. No, dear critic, but recollect that in fifteen minutes of any day the doctor makes the fee for which the nurse works all the twenty-four hours. Her wages are but those of the ordinary mason, but what are his responsibilities compared to hers? It is perhaps too wide a gap to name the two callings, and yet they build up the house, stone by stone, which must be set most accurately. Does not the nurse build up each of her cases step by step, with all the energy of her mind and body until it is once more a whole, sound structure unless the great Master Builder orders otherwise? There will be many and great difficulties in realizing and regulating this scheme, which I propose to entitle "A Central Fund for aiding the Necessitous Active Members of the Guild of St. Barnabas," but I know there are to be found wise hands into which the framing of its working parts and the administration of its affairs can be placed, others who will give financial aid in grateful memory of service where money, at the time, could not repay the self-abnegation which all unwittingly may have laid the seed of which the breakdown was the fruit. Other funds succeed, why not ours? We all contribute in our different churches towards mission work, and at no time before has it been so munificently supported; and if our mites may seem inconsequent to the great whole, still we have all done our part in that important work. Let us, then, look upon this as a special effort on behalf of home mission work, and let us do it with that charity which is beyond all price, and that will make it seem not a selfish endeavor, looking only for our own supreme need, but a labor of love that shall weld us into a mighty whole, giving us that "sympathy for one another" for which we shall ever be the richer until we find at last that "rest and peace" that ends our daily prayer.

I may not hope to influence the whole guild, but I trust most earnestly that my plea may receive its kindly consideration. There is nothing to prevent such a scheme as this from reaching to untold dimensions and no limit to the good it may accomplish. We have our men of millions among us, to whom nothing will appeal so strongly as our concerted efforts, in the first place to help ourselves, and though we may lack the motive power of Royalty, as in England, to give their *cachet* to our project, we are not likely on that score to be left behind, and occasions will not be lacking, such as anniversaries and special times of thanksgiving, that will give an added zeal and impetus to our exertions, if, indeed, any spur will be needed to induce us to work as we have never worked before.

"ORANGE."

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HARTFORD.—The twelfth annual meeting of the Hartford Branch of the Guild of St. Barnabas was held at the Church of the Good Shepherd on the afternoon of Wednesday, May 20. The extreme heat and an approaching thunder-shower somewhat affected the attendance and shortened the religious service, which was conducted by the chaplain, Dr. Hart, assisted by the Rev. George T. Linsley, rector of the parish of the Good Shepherd, who was at this time



admitted a priest-associate. Priests, associates, and nurses were blown in a very informal manner from the church to the Parish-House by the beginning of the storm, but once under shelter sharp lightning and heavy thunder did not disturb a very enjoyable business meeting and social gathering. The annual report, read by the secretary, showed a smaller attendance during the past year than usual, owing, in a measure, to the past severe and very busy season. We hope for kinder conditions in the future and a better record twelve months from now. Our devoted secretary has been obliged to miss three out of the nine meetings held since last May through severe illness and sorrow. She may feel assured that the sympathy she has always been so ready to feel and express towards the members of the guild has been most heartily extended to her during her trials and afflictions. Our membership remains the same as last year. Ninety-one nurses and nineteen associates are entered on the rolls. The same number have been received into the guild as have resigned. Four nurses have been married, but they desire to continue their connections with the guild. The last one of the four, Mrs. Robert Skenandore, formerly Miss Nancy Ruth Cornelius, is a graduate of Carlisle Indian School and the Hartford Hospital Training-School. After doing general nursing in Hartford and vicinity for several years, she went West to work among her own people, the Oneida Indians, taking charge of the hospital at Oneida, Wis. She was married at Hobart Church, Oneida, on the afternoon of Easter Sunday, April 12. Miss Beach and Mrs. Washburn were again elected secretary and treasurer of the Hartford Branch of the guild. A brief social hour followed the transacting of business, when refreshments were served of ice-cream, cake, and lemonade. We were very glad to have Miss Evelyn Lingwood with us again. She has recently returned to Hartford after completing a post-graduate course in a Boston hospital.

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PHILADELPHIA BRANCH of the Guild of St. Barnabas met at the Philadelphia Hospital the third Thursday in April. The chaplain, Rev. G. Woolsey Hodge, being absent, two of the priests-associate, Rev. Mr. Lobdell and Rev. Mr. Knowles, conducted the services. The service was said in the little chapel connected with the hospital and was very helpful to all present. Three new members were admitted at the service. The business meeting was held in the Nurses' Home and was conducted by our secretary, Miss M. W. Brinkerhoff, and Rev. Mr. Lobdell. An account was given of a lecture given under the auspices of the guild on March 28 by Mr. Bryant, of the Geographical Society, on "Southern Russia and the Black Sea." It was very interesting and added a nice sum to the treasury. After the lecture a number of the members attended a reception given in honor of Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, of Washington, D. C., who is a medical associate of the guild. After the business meeting was over all present spent a half hour very pleasantly partaking of dainty refreshments which had been provided by Miss Smith, the chief nurse and hostess of the evening.

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BOSTON.—The April meeting of the Guild of St. Barnabas was unusually important and interesting. The meeting was held on the 22d day of the month at the Church of the Advent. Father Van Allen presided over the office in the beautiful Lady Chapel of this church. His address was eloquent and most interesting, the text being "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy." This motto, out of the Sermon on the Mount, Father Van Allen said was especially appropriate for nurses, as caring for the sick is peculiarly a work of

mercy. One rarely finds this attitude of compassion towards the sick amongst any but Christian nations. Savages see in illness only impaired usefulness to the tribe. Even a civilized nation like the Greek felt the unloveliness of sickness and nothing more, but Christians heal the sick, "having compassion on them." One of three motives usually induce a woman to become a nurse, the first mercenary reward, the second human pity, and the third Christian charity. Stated in broader terms, these three motives evolve into the following: the care of the sick for one's own sake, for the sake of the patient, or for the sake of God. This last is the only one which will not at some time fail, for if a nurse cares for the sick for her own sake, and the nurse's and patient's interests cease to be identical, the selfishness of the motive immediately becomes apparent, or, if the motive be the second one—that is, the care of the sick for the patient's sake—it is easy to see that this would fail should the sick one become unlovely. There are three great needs for a nurse who is nursing for Christian charity's sake—fidelity, patience, and love. She must minister not only to the body, but to the soul and mind. Mr. Van Allen brought his little sermon to an end by telling an exquisite story of some monks who were discoursing one day on their different ideas of what would be the crowning joy of Heaven. One spoke of the promise of beautiful music, another of the peace and rest, a third of the visions of angels. But a young monk, who was afterwards known to us as Thomas à Kempis, said that the promise which he held most dear was, "His servants shall serve Him." Three new members were admitted to the guild, Miss Mabel Chase, Miss Boyldon, and Miss Christine McLean, for the Boston Branch, and Miss A. C. T. Eady and Miss A. L. Elliot, of Fitchburg, who are members of the branch of the guild about to be started there. After the religious service coffee and cake were served in the Parish-House. Mrs. Kenneth Harton sang some charming Italian songs, and when encoored played some Italian dances. There was an unusually large attendance.



## OFFICIAL REPORTS OF SOCIETIES

IN CHARGE OF

MARY E. THORNTON



### IMPORTANT

[The Editor-in-Chief, Miss Palmer, will be at her summer home at Forest Lawn, Monroe County, N. Y., until September 10. Contributions may be sent directly to her at that address. There will be no department of "Official Reports of Societies" in the August number. Contributors are reminded that reports must be in the hands of the department Editor, Miss Thornton, not later than the twelfth of the month preceding the date of issue.]

### THE NURSES' ASSOCIATED ALUMNÆ

THE sixth annual convention of the National Association was opened in Boston on June 10, Miss Mary Riddle, the president, in the chair.

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale made the invocation and Mrs. Ednah Cheney and Mrs. Mary Livermore the addresses of welcome.

Boston proved its right to be termed hospitable, for many were the doors thrown open to the delegates and visiting members. The Long Island Hospital, the Boston City Hospital, the Massachusetts General Hospital, and the Waltham Training-School were among the institutions visited with interest. The Boston Nurses' Club kept open house every afternoon for those who might be able to run in. The Guild of St. Barnabas, too, served tea in the guild-rooms. About one hundred and seventy-five were seated at the banquet on the evening of June 12, at which there were present many prominent members of the medical profession.

The reception in Vose Hall, the home of the nurses of the Boston City Training-School, was an especially enjoyable affair.

The officers for the coming year are: Honorary president, Mrs. Hunter Robb; president, Miss Mary M. Riddle; first vice-president, Miss Sara Rudden; second vice-president, Miss Annie F. Hutchison; treasurer, Miss Tamar E. Healy; secretary, Mary E. Thornton.

A detailed account of the proceedings will be published in the August number of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING.

MARY E. THORNTON, Secretary.

### MEETING OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR NURSES IN SAN FRANCISCO

THE fourth annual meeting of the Spanish-American War Nurses will be held in San Francisco on August 21, 1903. The trip to the Pacific coast has been placed in the capable hands of Simmons & Marsters, tourist agents, of 26 School Street, Boston, Mass., whose attractive itinerary is published below.

Members of the Spanish-American War Nurses are at liberty to bring any friends with them. Those intending to go must send their names and addresses to Mrs. H. C. Lounsbury, Charleston, Kanawha County, Va., not later than July 25, and all names so sent will be forwarded to the tourist agent, who will

write each one the special directions for securing tickets from her home. These tickets cover every expense, except the side trips. All hotel accommodations, meals, etc., are included. Those going must provide warm wraps for San Francisco and cool dresses for the home trip.

MRS. H. C. LOUNSBERY.

ITINERARY

*Friday, August 14.*—Leave Chicago at ten P.M. over the Northwestern-Union Pacific Lines in special Pullman tourist sleeping-cars.

*Saturday, August 15.*—En route through Iowa and Nebraska. The Missouri River is crossed at Omaha, where a short stop is made for dinner. Breakfast at Boone, Ia.; supper at Grand Island, Neb.

*Sunday, August 16.*—Arrive at Denver, "The Queen City of the Plains," at seven-thirty A.M. Special trolley-cars will be provided for a complete tour of the city and suburbs. Arrangements will be made for those who wish to make a side trip to Silver Plume via the famous Georgetown Loop, and special rates will be secured. Leave Denver at eleven P.M. All meals will be served at the Adams or Brown Palace Hotel.

*Monday, August 17.*—Arrive at Colorado Springs early in the morning. Opportunity for a carriage drive through the famous Garden of the Gods and for a side trip to the summit of Pike's Peak or to the Cripple Creek and Victor gold fields, for which reduced rates will be obtained. Breakfast and supper at the Alamo or Antlers Hotel; dinner at the Cliff House.

*Tuesday, August 18.*—Leave Colorado Springs early in the morning over the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. All-day trip through the grand scenery of Colorado, including Royal George, Mount of the Holy Cross, Tennessee Pass, etc. A short stop will be made at Glenwood Springs, a resort famous for its natural hot-water springs. Breakfast at Pueblo, dinner at Salida, and supper at Glenwood Springs.

*Wednesday, August 19.*—Arrive at Salt Lake City at seven A.M. Breakfast and dinner and supper at the New Kenyon or Knutsford Hotel. Side trip to Saltair Beach, with opportunity for bathing in the Great Salt Lake. On the return to Salt Lake City visits will be made to the Mormon Temple, the Tabernacle, and other features of the "City of the Saints." Leave at eight P.M.

*Thursday, August 20.*—En route through Utah and Nevada. Breakfast at Carlin, Nev., dinner at Humboldt, supper at Reno.

*Friday, August 21.*—Arrive at San Francisco at seven-thirty A.M. Transfer to hotel.

*Friday, August 21, Saturday, August 22, Sunday, August 23.*—In San Francisco. First-class hotel accommodations (room and meals) included.

*Monday, August 24.*—Leave San Francisco at eight A.M. over the Coast Division of the Southern Pacific. Short stops at Menlo Park, Palo Alto, and San José, reaching Monterey at one-thirty P.M. Hotel Del Monte (where dinner and supper will be served) with its magnificent grounds is one of the show-places of California. Carriages will be provided for the famous seventeen-mile ocean drive through the old town of Monterey and along the shores of the Pacific. Leave at nine P.M.

*Tuesday, August 25.*—Due at Santa Barbara in the early morning. Breakfast and dinner will be provided at the New Potter or Arlington Hotels. A visit will be made to the old Franciscan Mission. Santa Barbara offers excellent

facilities for surf bathing, possessing one of the finest bathing pavilions on the Pacific coast. Leave at three P.M. The route for some distance closely skirts the Pacific Ocean and passes through the oil-fields of Southern California. Arrive at Los Angeles at seven P.M. Train side-tracked in a convenient locality. Meals served at Van Nuy's or other first-class hotel.

*Wednesday, August 26.*—At Los Angeles. Side trips will be made to Pasadena (with visit to the Ostrich Farm), Santa Monica, and other points. For those who wish to make the ascent of Mount Lowe or visit Catalina Island reduced rates will be secured and special arrangements made.

*Thursday, August 27.*—Leave Los Angeles over the Santa Fé route at seven-thirty A.M. Dinner and supper at Harvey's famous dining-stations.

*Friday, August 28.*—En route over the Santa Fé, stopping at Williams (for those who wish to make side trip to Grand Cañon of Arizona), at Laguna for view of Indian Pueblos, and at Albuquerque. Meals at Harvey's dining-stations.

*Saturday, August 29.*—En route through Kansas. All meals at Harvey's dining-stations.

*Sunday, August 30.*—Short stop at Kansas City. Breakfast, dinner, and supper at Harvey's dining-stations. Arrive at Chicago at eight-thirty-seven P.M.

#### SIDE TRIP TO THE GRAND CANON OF ARIZONA

Those desiring to make this side trip will leave party at Williams.

*Friday, August 28.*—Leave Williams, Ariz., at two-thirty P.M., arriving at the Grand Cañon at five-thirty P.M. Train side-tracked. All meals at the Bright Angel Hotel.

*Saturday, August 29.*—At the Grand Cañon.

*Sunday, August 30.*—Leave Grand Cañon at nine A.M., arriving at Chicago Wednesday, August 31, at seven-fifty A.M.

#### COST OF TOUR

Covering transportation only from starting-point to Chicago and return, thence *all expenses* as specified in itinerary, from Boston, New York, one hundred and twenty-eight dollars; Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; Buffalo, Pittsburg, one hundred and twenty dollars; Cincinnati, one hundred and fifteen dollars; Chicago, one hundred and ten dollars.

Where two persons occupy one berth, rate for each will be seven dollars and fifty cents less.

Side trip to the Grand Cañon, thirteen dollars, covering railroad fare from Williams and the additional meals involved.

In response to requests, the above itinerary will probably be lengthened by spending six days in San Francisco (instead of three) at an additional cost of six dollars. Please notify Mrs. Lounsbery which plan is preferred.

Members living in San Francisco or travelling there independently will also please communicate with Mrs. Lounsbery, who will send them notices of place and hour of meeting.

#### THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE MEETING

FEELING the need of a State organization for nurses in Pennsylvania, a meeting was called for June 8 and 9 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons for the purpose of organizing.

The meeting was called to order by Miss Banfield, of the Polyclinic Hospital of Philadelphia, Miss Brobson acting as secretary.

An address of welcome was made by Miss Banfield, and then the voices of delegates as to the general opinion of the nurses over the State was heard, and the enthusiasm far exceeded the expectations of the committee.

Short addresses were made by Misses Giles and Russell, of Pittsburg, after which resolutions were passed to organize.

Miss Brobson, of Philadelphia, was elected chairman, and Miss Giles, of Pittsburg, secretary; Miss Shields, treasurer.

It was suggested that in order to reach all nurses county societies should be organized, and a committee to work up such organizations was formed. Other committees, such as Press, Auditing, Executive, Constitution, etc., were appointed.

A most interesting talk was given by Miss L. L. Dock, of the Nurses' Settlement, New York, in which much useful advice was given as to organization, legislation, etc.

A luncheon was served in Wanamaker's tea-room, at which delegates from other cities were the guests of the nurses of Philadelphia, who also gave a reception at the Alice Fisher Memorial Home in the evening.

The next meeting will be held in Pittsburg in October.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING will be used as the official organ of the society.

IDA F. GILES, Secretary.

#### VIRGINIA STATE ASSOCIATION

THE third annual meeting of the Graduate Nurses' Association of Virginia met at the University Hospital, Charlottesville, May 18 and 19, 1903. The meeting was opened with prayer by Dr. Peters, followed by the address of welcome by Dr. Barringer, of the university faculty. The minutes of the last meeting were read, followed by the roll-call and reports of officers and committees.

The special order of the day was the presentation by Miss Randolph of the new law destined to elevate the standard of nursing, and at the same time she presented the president with the pen used by the Governor in signing the bill.

The address of the president, Miss Cabaniss, was greatly enjoyed.

A very interesting paper on "Post-Graduate Work," prepared by Miss Van Vort and read by Miss Minor, caused much discussion. Other subjects receiving attention were "Ethics of Nursing," "How to conduct Diet Kitchens in Small Hospitals," "How Shall we Abolish the Absolute Sway of Women Boards of Managers?"

The following officers were elected for the year: President, Miss Cabaniss; vice-presidents, Miss Bisby, Miss Whitehead, and Miss Page; treasurer, Miss Randolph; recording secretary, Miss Webb; corresponding secretary, Miss De Lancey; chairman of Committee on Arrangements, Miss McKinley; chairman of Publication Committee, Miss De Lancey.

Twelve nurses were chosen with much thought for appointment to the Examining Board, and it is hoped by the next issue of the JOURNAL the society will be able to give the five appointments made by the Governor.

The next meeting will be held in Norfolk in May, 1904.

At the close of this very interesting business session Miss Bisby, superintendent of the University Hospital, in the name of her associates invited the



association to drive to that delightful spot, Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, after which luncheon was served at the Claremont. All present pronounced Charlottesville the ideal place for a pleasant time, and the host and hostess the kindest of entertainers.

Mr. Glasgow, the lawyer to whose earnest efforts is due in a great measure the success of our bill; Dr. Barringer, of the university faculty; Miss Roy, House stenographer; Miss L. L. Dock, and Mrs. Raleigh Minor were made honorary members.

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#### THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF TRAINING-SCHOOLS FOR NURSES

THE council meeting was held in Philadelphia on June 8 and the programme for the next meeting planned as follows:

1. "Can the Study of Current Events be made a Means of Recreation for Pupils?"
2. "The Power and Responsibility of this Society in Public Action."
3. "New Methods and New Appliances; with Demonstrations."
4. "Hospital Floors."
5. "The Teaching of Hygiene in Training-Schools."

The dates of the next meeting were fixed for October 14, 15, and 16, in Pittsburgh, Pa. Council meeting will be held on the 13th at the Homœopathic Hospital at four P.M.

The secretary resigned her office with the intention of spending some time abroad, and Miss Nutting was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The attention of the members is called to the fact that the work of the secretary up to the time of election at the annual meeting will be conducted by Miss Nutting, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., by order of the council.

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#### THE JOURNAL PRIZE

At a special meeting of the directors of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING Company it was decided to offer two prizes, each of fifty dollars, for the best essays on:

"The shortcomings of the teachings and methods of the present Training-Schools from the standpoint of the graduate nurse engaged in private work;" also,

"The same from the standpoint of a graduate nurse engaged in institutional work."

The requirements for the contestants are as follows:

The manuscripts must be in the editor's hands by September 1.

The manuscripts must not exceed fifteen hundred words and must be typewritten.

The name of the writer must be sent in a small *sealed* envelope with the manuscript.

The practical suggestions as well as the literary style are the points which will be considered in awarding the prizes.

These essays must be written by nurses in active work.

ANNIE D. VAN KIRK, Secretary.

## REGULAR MEETINGS

ORANGE.—The regular meeting of the Alumnae Association of the Orange Memorial Hospital was held May 20, 1903, at three p.m., nineteen members being present. A short business session was held, and the meeting then adjourned till the annual gathering in the fall. A very pleasant social hour followed with music and refreshments.

PHILADELPHIA.—The regular monthly meeting of the Nurses' Alumnae Association of the Hahnemann Hospital was called to order at three p.m., May 4, 1903, at 1227 Arch Street, the president, Miss Whitaker, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, followed by the final arrangements for the annual reception to the graduating class of 1903, which was held the following Wednesday, May 6, at 1227 Arch Street. All former graduates of the hospital, whether members of the alumnae or not, were included in the invitations. A most enjoyable evening was spent, music, dancing, and a conundrum salad being some of the features. Refreshments were served at ten p.m.

BOSTON.—The May meeting of the Nurses' Alumnae Association of the Massachusetts General Hospital was held at the New England Baptist Hospital, Boston. We were glad to welcome a number of our members who seldom meet with us—among them Miss Sophia F. Palmer and Miss S. E. Pitts. The advisability of the National Association issuing a separate annual report was brought before the meeting, and after considerable discussion our alumnae expressed itself in favor of the proceedings of the convention of 1903 being printed in *THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING*. A committee of three was appointed to formulate some plan for study and entertainment for the coming year. A visit to the different departments of the hospital—the tents for the open-air treatment of patients being especially admired—and a social hour on the pleasant veranda, where refreshments were served, completed a most enjoyable meeting. Miss Emma A. Anderson, superintendent of the hospital, received a very hearty vote of thanks for her generous hospitality.

TORONTO.—On May 12 the Alumnae Association of the Toronto General Hospital had the pleasure of listening to Miss Hanna, of the Class of 1891, late of Dawson City, who gave a most graphic account of her experience while in the Yukon. On May 15 members were entertained by Mrs. Colonel R. B. Hamilton, who presented a beautiful hall clock of Flemish oak to the Training-School.

PHILADELPHIA.—The regular monthly meeting of the Alumnae of the University of Pennsylvania was held on Monday, May 4, 1903, at three p.m. In the absence of the president, the meeting was called to order by the first vice-president, Miss Damm. Regular routine business was transacted, and officers for the next year were nominated. The names of Miss Alice Gemmill and Miss Virginia Goldsborough were presented for membership. Fourteen members present. Miss Fahs, from Guntur, India, told of some of her experiences in that country which were most interesting to all.

PHILADELPHIA.—As there was not a quorum present, the Philadelphia County Nurses' Association held no meeting on Wednesday, May 13, 1903.

THE annual meeting of the Alumnae of the Hospital of St. Barnabas was held in the parlors of the Nurses' Home on Friday evening, May 8. The important business which occupied the members was the election of officers. Those elected for the ensuing year are: President, Martha Galatian; vice-president, Mrs. Amelia Beyer Ahrens; secretary, Emma Young; treasurer, Fanny Brown. After the transaction of the business of the association a reception was tendered the graduating class and a fine musical programme was furnished by Miss Edith Brown, Miss Jacobus, Miss Helen Ward, Miss Iliff, Miss Gertrude Dwyer, Mrs. Sharp, and Miss Moore, of the Training-School. Refreshments were served and the remainder of the evening was given over to dancing.

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NORFOLK, VA.—The regular monthly meeting of the Graduate Nurses' Association was held May 5, 1903, at St. Christopher's Hospital, Norfolk, Va. Business of much interest was discussed. Miss McKinley was appointed a delegate to the State meeting to be held May 18 and 19, 1903, at Charlottesville, Va. The annual election of officers took place and the following officers were elected: President, Miss McKinley; treasurer, Miss Moss; vice-president, Miss Carlos; second vice-president, Miss Straylor; recording secretary, Miss McGoldrick; and corresponding secretary, Miss de Lancey. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned. The members were invited to the dining-rooms of St. Christopher's Hospital by Miss McKinley, where delicious refreshments were served, and the meeting was a very pleasant and profitable one.

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BROOKLYN.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Kings County Hospital Training-School Alumnae Association was held at the Nurses' Home on April 7. There was a good attendance and letters were read from absent members. The Entertainment Committee turned over to the society one hundred and fifty dollars. The committee for looking after the room for sick nurses reported the room as ready for occupancy. After a very satisfactory meeting wafers and coffee were served and the members enjoyed a social hour together.

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PHILADELPHIA.—Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, president of the Spanish-American War Nurses' Association, while visiting in this city was tendered a reception by the members of Camp Liberty Bell at the home of the Misses Taylor, 1702 Arch Street. The members of the Guild of St. Barnabas were invited and participated.

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DANBURY.—The Graduate Nurses' Association held a meeting on May 18 at the office of Dr. Annie E. Bailey. An interesting paper on "Organization and State Registration" was read by Miss Lulu Comstock, which was followed by an interesting discussion, led by Miss Mary Durnin and Miss Susie Weichert. It was voted to place the name of Miss Linda Richards upon the records, that her name may be perpetuated as being the pioneer nurse of America.

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CHICAGO.—The annual meeting of the Lakeside Hospital Alumnae Association was held on Tuesday, June 2. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Isabel Braine, Class of 1902; secretary, May P. Abbott, Class of 1901; treasurer, Jessie M. Henderson, Class of 1900.

ROCHESTER.—At the annual meeting of the Monroe County Graduate Nurses' Association, held on March 31, a committee was appointed, of which Miss M. E. Wood was chairman, to draft resolutions of thanks to be sent to the individuals and organizations in Rochester that had aided in the passage of the Armstrong bill for State registration of nurses in the State of New York. The report of the committee, with the list of names, is too long to be given in these pages, but the action of the society showed a keen appreciation of the local support which it had received during the campaign, without which its efforts might have proved of little avail.

NEW YORK.—The members of Camp Roosevelt assembled on Monday, June 1, for their regular monthly meeting at the Club-Rooms, 155 East Eighty-third Street. The attendance was good and three new members were admitted. After the minutes of the May meeting were read and approved of business was suspended and the remainder of the afternoon was spent in an entirely social manner. On the evening of June 13 an informal reception was given by the camp at the Club-Rooms in honor of Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, the president of the Spanish-American War Nurses. A very pleasant evening was spent, and one and all enjoyed the privilege of meeting Dr. McGee once again. The next meeting of Camp Roosevelt will take place on Monday, July 6, at 155 East Eighty-third Street, at three P.M. Members are urgently requested to attend and help make the camp a continued success.

CLEVELAND.—The Alumnae Association of Lakeside Hospital gave its first banquet to the members of the graduating class on Saturday evening, May 23, 1903, in the Nurses' Home. Covers were laid for forty. The toast to the graduating class was responded to by Miss Beyer. The last meeting for the year of the Lakeside Alumnae was held June 1, 1903. The graduates of 1903 were accepted as members of the Alumnae Association and all business of the year was satisfactorily wound up. The next meeting will be held the first Monday in September.

NEW YORK.—The regular meeting of the Alumnae Association of Lincoln Hospital was held on June 4, at four P.M. Miss M. W. Booth and Mrs. H. D. Morgan were admitted as honorary members. The following active members were also admitted: Miss Poole, Mrs. Jackson, Miss Anderson, Miss Wright, Miss King, Miss Conley, Miss Cogswell, Miss Johnson, Miss Jefferson, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Trent, Miss Nixon. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. M. E. Harris; first vice-president, Miss Poole; second vice-president, Miss Cogswell; treasurer, Miss Witcher; visitor, Miss Morrow; recording secretary, Miss Anderson; corresponding secretary, A. L. Marin. An amendment was made to Article 4 of the constitution making the initiation fee and the annual assessment one dollar each. At the next monthly meeting two interesting papers are expected to be read by Miss Wright and Miss King.

TOLEDO, O.—The Toledo Hospital Training-School Association tendered a reception to the graduating class of 1903 at Collingwood Hall on Friday evening, May 29. A very enjoyable time was participated in by many friends of the class and alumnae. A delightful programme was rendered and refreshments served, and the remainder of the evening was spent in dancing.

TOLEDO, O.—The Toledo Hospital Training-School Alumnae held its annual meeting at the Nurses' Home on Friday, May 15, 1903, and elected the following officers for the coming year: President, Miss Jennie Jordon; first vice-president, Miss Annette Cull; second vice-president, Miss Rebecca A. Newell; secretary, Miss Medora L. Catton; treasurer, Mrs. Mae Lynn.

CLEVELAND, O.—The graduates of the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital have held several very enthusiastic meetings for the purpose of organizing an alumnae association, and to establish a fund for a sick benefit. At the meeting held on May 21 the following officers were elected: President, Miss Lottie Gay; vice-president, Miss Ellen Harrocks; secretary, Miss Jessie E. Loyd; treasurer, Mrs. Ellen D. Niceby. On June 3 another meeting was held and the constitution was adopted after an earnest, helpful address by the president, Miss Gay. The hospital has kindly given the association the use of a room in which to hold its meetings.

RICHMOND, VA.—The annual meeting of the Old Dominion Hospital Alumnae Association was held April 30 at the Nurses' Home on East Broad Street, the president, C. V. Austin, in the chair. Miss Elizabeth Webb was elected delegate to the sixth annual convention of the National Society, with Miss Minor as alternate. The following is the list of officers, year 1903-1904: President, E. Webb; vice-president, E. Washington; secretary, R. Z. Van Vort; treasurer, P. N. Osborne.

SCRANTON, PA.—The graduates of the Moses Taylor Hospital Training-School met on the evening following graduation, Friday, May 29, for the purpose of forming an alumnae association. Officers were elected, a committee appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws, and a business meeting arranged for early in June. Miss Alix Ellis was appointed delegate to attend the Pennsylvania State Association to be held in Philadelphia June 8, 1903. The following are the officers elected for the year: President, Miss Spoerl; vice-president, Miss Rosengrunt; secretary, Miss Ellis; treasurer, Miss O'Donnell.

BROOKLYN.—The usual monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Hospital Alumnae Association was held at the Training-School on Tuesday, June 2. Thirty-three members were present. Two candidates were proposed for membership and accepted. The principal matter of interest under discussion was as to the amount of money that had been already raised or pledged towards the endowment fund and the best way of further adding to it. It was decided to hold a fair at the Training-School in the early autumn, and it is to be hoped that all graduates of the school as well as members of the alumnae will take an active interest in it. The meeting was then adjourned until October 6.

BROOKLYN.—The members of the Long Island College Hospital Alumnae Association invited the doctors and a large number of friends to a house-warming at the registry and club, 128 Pacific Street, on Wednesday, June 3, from four to six P.M. A most enjoyable social time was spent, there being present representatives of all the different classes since the Training-School was first established in connection with the hospital. Visitors were shown over the house and were very warm in their approval of the comforts and conveniences provided,

and also over the fact that a piano had been that day donated to the club by one of the graduates, who is now married and living in Brooklyn.

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NEW YORK.—The annual meeting of the New York Hospital Alumnae Association was held on April 8, when there was a very good attendance. The new officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, Miss Frederick; first vice-president, Miss Golding; second vice-president, Miss Hitchcock; secretary, Miss A. L. MacDonnell (342 West Twenty-ninth Street); treasurer, Mrs. Simons; trustees—Miss A. Goodrich, Mrs. Jamison, Miss A. Clarke, Miss Macdairmid, and Miss M. Wilson. During the past year there have been thirteen new members, making a total of two hundred and sixty-two members. One hundred and twenty-six are members of the club and sixty-six of the sick fund. The year at the club-house has been a very successful one. This success has been largely due to the able management and untiring interest of Miss Gillette, whose resignation in December to return to hospital work was accepted with great regret. Our association has continued the assistance given in previous years to the uptown Nurses' Settlement. At our May meeting Miss Macdairmid, Miss Frederick, and Mrs. Simons were chosen as delegates to attend the Convention of the "Associated Alumnae" held in Boston June 10. We were greatly favored by having with us Miss Sophia F. Palmer, editor of *THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING*, who gave a very interesting talk on the "New York State Bill for Registered Nurses." A rising vote of thanks was given Miss Palmer by the association. The meeting then adjourned.

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CAMDEN, N. J.—The third annual meeting of the Alumnae Association of the West Jersey Institute for Training Nurses was held in the parlor of the West Jersey Homœopathic Hospital on May 28, Mrs. Morgan, president, in the chair. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. E. J. Morgan; vice-president, Miss M. Foster; treasurer, Miss E. I. Raub, 1905 Pacific Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.; secretary, Miss M. A. Craig, 319 Benson Street, Camden; Executive Committee—Mrs. M. P. Albright, Miss Fix, Mrs. E. Keller. Class secretaries appointed were: Miss E. K. Lawrence, 1896; Miss L. Macferren, 1897; Miss Fix, 1898; Miss Raub, 1900; Mrs. Albright, 1901; Mrs. Merges, 1902; and necrologist, Miss A. M. Grier. The committee on furnishing a room reported that furniture and supplies for a private ward containing two beds had been donated to the hospital. The alumnae were entertained at tea by the managers of the hospital.

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PHILADELPHIA.—The regular monthly meeting of the Nurses' Alumnae Association of the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia was held on June 10, Miss Allen presiding. The delegates to the meeting held to consider the advisability of forming a State association reported a very successful meeting, at which a chairman and secretary were appointed, together with the necessary committees, and that a further meeting in Pittsburg in October was arranged for. This report was ordered spread upon the minutes. Delegates to the meeting at Pittsburg will be appointed later. The meeting then adjourned to reassemble on the second Wednesday in September.



BOSTON.—Camp Roger Wolcott, of Massachusetts, held a regular meeting in Boston on May 15 at the office of Dr. Laura A. C. Hughes, when the principal business was the adoption of a constitution and by-laws. It was voted "that the charter of Camp William McKinley, No. 1, of Boston, be vacated," and "that the charter of Camp Roger Wolcott be accepted." It was also voted that the camp would not attend the meeting in San Francisco, to be held in August. The next regular meeting will be held at the Boston Nurses' Club, 755 Boylston Street, on Wednesday, July 29.

PHILADELPHIA.—The regular monthly meeting of the Nurses' Alumnae Association of the Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia, was held in the lecture-room of the hospital on Tuesday afternoon, June 2. Nine members responded to roll-call and nine new names were proposed for membership. Following a very short business meeting, the recent graduates and the superintendent of nurses, Miss Louer, were received informally, refreshments were served, and a pleasant hour passed together. The meeting adjourned to meet September 1, at the usual time and place.

CLEVELAND, O.—At the third annual meeting of the Graduate Nurses' Association, which was held May 26, 1903, the following officers were elected: President, Miss Brockway; first vice-president, Miss V. V. Lewis; second vice-president, Miss Evelyn Wood; recording secretary, Mrs. Isabel Benson Worbs; corresponding secretary, Miss Hirschberg; treasurer, Miss F. F. Wright; counsellor, Mrs. Robb. The association adjourned until the last Tuesday in September.

PHILADELPHIA.—The regular monthly meeting of the Nurses' Alumnae Association of the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia was held at four p.m., June 10, at 1227 Arch Street, Miss Allen presiding. The committee to audit the treasurer's accounts reported the books correct. Delegates to the meeting at the College of Physicians for organization of a State Association of Nurses reported a large and enthusiastic meeting. Chairman, secretary, and treasurer were elected and the necessary committees appointed. Miss Greaney, the treasurer, was chosen chairman of the Committee on Constitution. The Alumnae Association, having passed resolutions more than a year ago favoring State registration for nurses, welcomes the organization of a State association. Miss Boyle and Miss Lee were appointed a committee in charge of the Afghan Fund for the benefit of the endowed bed. Adjourned to meet on the second Wednesday in September.

CAMDEN, N. J.—The Alumnae Association of the Cooper Hospital Training-School for Nurses has elected the following officers: President, Miss Phoebe Hartman; first vice-president, Miss Mary Rockhill; second vice-president, Mrs. Kemmerer Myers; treasurer, Miss Irene Myers; secretary, Miss Emma See-houze.

BOSTON.—The second meeting of the Massachusetts State Association of Nurses was held on June 11, Miss Mary M. Riddle, president, in the chair. Limited time prevented a full discussion of the constitution submitted by the committee. The by-laws and the question of membership will be taken up at the next meeting. The president was empowered to appoint a committee to make a census of the training-schools in the State. The next meeting will be held the second week in October. There was a large attendance.

NEWARK, N. J.—The Nurses' Alumnae Association of the Newark City Hospital held its last meeting for the season on June 10. A paper was read by Dr. W. P. Eagleton and the members were entertained by some delightful singing. Supper was served in the dining-room of the Nurses' Home.

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MARRIAGES

IN Salt Lake City, on June 11, Mrs. Rose Mallory, Class of 1903, St. Mark's Hospital, to Mr. Percy T. Fisher. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher will reside in New York City.

ON April 29, Miss Mabel Clay, of the Class of 1902, Massachusetts General Hospital, to Mr. Ralph Copeland. Mr. and Mrs. Copeland will reside at Lynn, Mass.

IN Canandaigua, N. Y., June 3, Miss Jean A. Sangster, graduate of the Rochester City Hospital, to Mr. George Walker. Mr. and Mrs. Walker will live in Canandaigua.

ON May 20, at Petrolia, Ontario, Can., Miss Annie Bertha C. Anderson, graduate of Grace Hospital, Detroit, Class of 1897, to Mr. Sterling Hadley Burrall, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

ON Tuesday, June 2, 1903, Miss Alice Whitelaw, of the Class of 1900 of the Lakeside Hospital of Cleveland, to Mr. John Edward Boswell. At home after July 1, Portland Avenue, Sherbrooke, Quebec.

ON April 29, 1903, Miss Carrie Horn, graduate of the Newark City Hospital Training-School for Nurses, of the Class of 1894, was married to Dr. H. C. Corey. Dr. and Mrs. Corey will reside in Newark, N. J.

MISS MATILDRED A. TOMPKINS, a graduate of the Newark City Hospital Training-School for Nurses in the Class of 1898, was married on April 28, 1903, at Hyland, N. Y., to Dr. A. B. Russell, of East Orange, N. J.

AT Redlands, Cal., May 26, 1903, Miss Margaret E. Stevenson to Mr. Samuel T. Berry. Mrs. Berry is a graduate of the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital, Class of 1892. After July 15 Mr. and Mrs. Berry will be at home in Cleveland, O.

AT Alliance, O., the home of the bride, April 29, Miss Della Myrtle Sheehan to Mr. E. J. Wiemann. Mr. and Mrs. Wiemann are residing at Armado, Mich. Mrs. Wiemann is a graduate of the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital, Class of 1901.

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OBITUARY

AT a meeting of the Nurses' Alumnae Association of the Pennsylvania Hospital the following resolutions were unanimously adopted on the death of Miss Mary J. Galbreath:

"WHEREAS, Mary J. Galbreath was an honored member of our Alumnae Association; and

"WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove her from our midst; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we deplore her painful illness and untimely death; and be it also

"*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be placed on the minutes of our society, and that one be sent to the family, and one to THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING.

" CHARLOTTE E. PERKINS,

" For the Nurses' Alumnae Association Pennsylvania Hospital."

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It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Mrs. Margaret Johnson Purcell. Mrs. Purcell was a member of the Alumnae Association of the Newark City Hospital, Newark, N. J., and a graduate of the Class of 1900.

"*Resolved*, That we, the members of the City Hospital Alumnae Association, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the members of her family.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her husband and to her father, and recorded in the minutes of the association.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING and the *Trained Nurse* for publication.

" MARY F. MASON,

" EMILY JONES,

" CAROLYN SCHMOKER,

" Committee.

" NEWARK, N. J., June 12, 1903."

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At the May meeting of the Alumnae Association of the Homœopathic Hospital, Rochester, N. Y., the following resolutions on the death of Miss Minerva Lowry, Class of 1899, were adopted:

" WHEREAS, It has pleased God to remove from our midst an esteemed member of our association; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That we, the members of the Alumnae Association, deeply regret the sudden death of our loved friend and active and faithful worker in the nursing profession.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be extended with our deepest sympathy to her family."

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## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

IN CHARGE OF  
LAVINIA L. DOCK



### ORGANIZATION NOTES

#### THE REGISTRATION MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND

THE movement towards State registration in England is now advancing with considerable firmness, owing to the unceasing energy of Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, Miss Stewart, Miss Mollett, Miss Breay, and others whose names are familiar, and to the support of seven hundred-odd members of the nursing profession they have rallied around them. The first annual meeting of their Society for State Registration took place on May 8 and was a notable occasion. Miss Louisa Stevenson presided. The secretary's report showed a great amount of work done in propaganda and gratifying results in public interest. After the regular business the first resolution was proposed by Miss Rogers, matron of the Leicester Infirmary. It was:

"That in the opinion of this meeting the legal registration of trained nurses by act of Parliament is a matter of urgent national importance and that it is desirable to introduce a bill with this object into the House of Commons."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The next resolution was:

"That the Executive Committee be authorized to instruct counsel to draft a bill for discussion providing for the State registration of nurses, and that such draft bill be, after approval by the members of the Society for the State Registration of Trained Nurses, submitted to hospital committees, medical and nursing bodies and political societies, and that their consideration of its clauses be invited."

The resolution having been carried unanimously, Mrs. Bedford Fenwick proposed "that a Parliamentary Bills Committee be appointed, upon the nomination of the Executive Committee, to deal with the matter," and said that while nurses must themselves have seats on this committee, it was important to obtain the coöperation of members of Parliament and of women who understood political business.

Miss Isla Stewart in seconding the resolution said: "Do we realize what we have done to-day? Looking back over the last sixteen years' work in the cause of registration, it seems to me that it has all been in preparation for our act of this afternoon."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Miss Stewart then said she rose once more, at the request of the president, to propose a vote of thanks to the honorary secretary—who was the right person to thank in connection with the registration movement—for her work during the past year. For sixteen years she and Mrs. Fenwick had been working together at this question, and she thought she would have given up long ago if it had not been for Mrs. Fenwick. Her steady work had told, and when

registration was an accomplished fact it would be Mrs. Fenwick to whom the thanks of the nurses of Great Britain would be chiefly due. No one, concluded Miss Stewart, knew so well as herself, and perhaps Miss Breay, what this work had meant, and how much it had taken out of her.

In acknowledging the vote of thanks, which was carried by acclamation, Mrs. Fenwick said she felt it was rather premature. She reminded the meeting that they must not go away satisfied. While the registration movement had emanated from this country, others had got to the goal before us. She wished we had kept the lead, but, at any rate, let those present determine never to cease their efforts until they are self-respecting women with legal status.

In connection with the stirring account in the *British Journal of Nursing* of this meeting it is really very funny to read the account of the meeting of the Royal British Nurses' Association at about the same time. No one seems to have had anything to say except a Mr. Fardon, a medical man, who for some reason quite unfathomable to American nurses and, we may add, to American physicians, is one of the members of the R. B. N. A. Few American nurses are familiar with English nursing history; we therefore explain that the R. B. N. A. was organized some years ago for the express purpose of securing registration, but it so fell out that a group of people, mostly medical men, got into their own hands the entire control of the society and deliberately repudiated the principle of registration, for which it had been organized. They then managed to freeze out and squeeze out all who resented or criticised their doings, and from that day to this no one in the R. B. N. A. has mentioned registration. The nurses who belong do not seem to consider it good manners to mention anything. Reports are read by honorable medical secretaries, and responses are made by Mr. Fardon. We cannot imagine why any nurses go to these meetings, which must be very dull. However, at this last one Mr. Fardon rose and spoke as follows:

"Before the meeting closes I should like to mention I have been requested by Nurse James to say that she would like to bring before the annual meeting the question of the State registration of nurses. I think myself the time has come when it is just as well that those members who are interested in the subject should have an opportunity of saying what they feel in this matter (!). There is no doubt that before the twelve months are over the question will be brought forward in some way, and I think it is a subject on which the association will be expected to state its views. I think what it may say will have a wide bearing outside the association itself; and I have been requested by Miss James to state that she and several members feel strongly it is a matter which ought to be discussed, and she would like to bring it before the annual meeting."

We should say that the Society for the State Registration of Nurses had scored its most brilliant success in thus moving the R. B. N. A. Mr. Fardon could probably not be led or driven, but he has now been, as it were, "siphoned" along the inevitable road.

A succinct and very clear account of the history of the R. B. N. A. in this respect will be found in the *British Journal of Nursing* for May 2, 1903.

#### NOTES ON SOME PARIS HOSPITALS

MISS MARY BURE, a member of the St. John's House League of Nurses, and whose articles make one feel somehow as if she were an old friend, has been writing some very interesting accounts of the Paris hospitals to the *British Journal of Nursing*, from which we take this:

*"HÔTEL DIEU.*

"Our final visit was paid to the Hôtel Dieu. So far wherever I had been there were distinct signs of awakening, even progression. But I did want to see the bad conditions that I knew existed, and without any amelioration, and my wish was granted.

"It is almost impossible to describe the conditions under which the sick poor struggle back to existence, or die, in this splendid building; for under proper management what grand work for suffering humanity might be done in it. We were shown first a female surgical ward. It was for that ward operating and visiting day. What a combination in these days of advanced surgery, when the patient's friends must pass the door of the operating-room, and the door is not always kept shut, when the surgeons stand in their holland overalls spattered with blood just inside the ward door, so that everyone must pass them who enters or leaves the ward!

"This is what we saw: A long ward of many beds close together; a young woman, evidently the next to go under the surgeon's knife, was having a much-soiled sheet taken from beneath her by the sister (religious), dressed in the usual black stuff dress of her order. No effort was made to hide this article, and, merely gathered together, it was carried the length of the ward, past the group at the door, and outside. Here some friends of a patient were met, and the dirty sheet was still held up to the public gaze during the whole of the conversation. In the meantime an infirmier, or porter, had placed a blanket lightly round the patient and carried her out of the ward, past surgeons, sister, and visitors, to the operating-room, with her very soiled linen hanging down behind her.

"Perhaps sterilization is only used here for major operations; certainly nothing had been done to prepare this patient, not even a change of linen, and her condition had better be imagined than described.

"We next saw a male surgical ward, much more crowded with beds and patients than the female ward; not only were they close together all round the ward, but several were placed across the middle as well. Here we spoke to the sister, and I asked how many infirmiers she had under her, and she said 'Two.' That seems to be the proper staff, two for a ward. The number of beds is a detail; there may be twenty or forty, but the attendants are the same in number.

"Then we passed through a male medical ward and many small wards. Here we saw no attendants at all. In these wards also it was visiting day, and the patients' friends were endeavoring to do their little best or worst for the patients, no supervision being exercised, and I thought of the days when I used to mount guard and watch the friends for smuggled dainties.

"Utensils, used and unused, were standing by the bedsides uncovered, making the foul air still fouler, ventilation apparently being an unknown quantity.

"On we went to the large theatre, evidently lately improved, and were shown the huge sterilizers for clothes, as well as the smaller ones for instruments.

"Here were two attendants, one in charge of the sterilizing-room, the other cleaning the theatre floor. They were very curious to know about the hours and pay in England. There is evidently a feeling of discontent among them with their long hours and condition generally.

"'Come,' said our guide in a tone of disgust, 'and I will show you where we eat.' Forthwith we were taken through a subway into a long, light cellar. 'This is where we have our meals.' Again the sanded stone floor, etc. 'Do you have no table-cloths?' I asked. 'Not here, but they do in some hospitals.' 'Who



is responsible for these things?' 'The director.' We saw the kitchen, which might have been cleaner, and then followed complaints of the food, which, I must confess, had a very familiar ring in my ears. 'The food itself is good enough, but it's so badly cooked and served.' We were told that the president was coming on the morrow, and the whole place was being cleaned up to do him honor. Not before it is needed, we mentally added. I cannot describe the sickening feeling of disgust with which we left the Hôtel Dieu. Could it be possible for such things to exist in a so-called civilized country at the beginning of the twentieth century, or were we out of our reckoning, and was it only the beginning of the nineteenth? Could medicine and surgery progress whilst nursing—the handmaid—was neglected? No! Emphatically, no!

"There can be no true progress when only one part develops. The strongest chain is only as strong as its weakest link, and of what use is it to spend large sums of money on improving theatres, in erecting costly sterilizers, when those who have the after-care of the patients seem to know nothing and care less about those whose lives are in their hands.

"If any nurse would like to see conditions similar to those under which I imagine the pioneers of the trained nurse in England worked, I should advise a visit to the hospitals of Paris. We are told comparisons are odious; but no matter how odious they may be, I am quite convinced that it is impossible for a nurse to visit a hospital without making these so-called odious comparisons. Therefore I plead guilty, and confess I visit all hospitals with that object. But one cannot compare the non-existent with that existing, and there is as yet no trained nursing in the Paris hospitals.

"In regard to the buildings I have little to say. The old ones should, for the most part, be pulled down, which will be done, I believe, in the near future. The new ones would have been much more convenient and comfortable to live in if the women who are to live and work in them had a voice in the arrangements. (This applies just as much to our own buildings in England as here.) For is it not the height of stupidity to put all linen and medicine cupboards in one part of a hospital, entirely regardless of the position and distance of the wards, where these things are so constantly needed?

"Nursing, I have already said, does not exist; but since Dr. Anna Hamilton dealt so ably and thoroughly with this subject in her paper, which appeared a year or so ago, the first streak of the coming day of reform has certainly appeared.

"Until then no one had apparently even attempted to rouse the dormant conscience of the authorities in regard to the care of the sick poor. Now, however, there has already been an attempt made at improvement, inasmuch as instruction of a sort is given to some of those who attend the sick.

"If I may presume to prophesy, this attempt is doomed to failure, and for these reasons: First, there is no trained matron as the head of the nursing department, or, for that matter, there are no heads of any departments. The director (a man) seems to be an autocrat in his institution, and controls, arranges, and receives reports, not only from the men under him, but the women also. To me it appeared very absurd to see several surveillantes waiting to give their reports to the director.

"Women to report on women to a lay man! No matter how sympathetic that man may be, he could not possibly understand a woman's work from a woman's point of view, as one of the same sex could who had passed through the wards herself.

"Then, too, the question of sex must and does assert itself, and unless the director has a very high ideal of honor, promotion, etc., does not always mean the capability of the person promoted, but rather the susceptibility of the chief; therefore men-matrons are from every point of view inadmissible.

"Before any lasting reform can be made there must be a nurse-in-chief at the head of the nursing department of each hospital, who must have sole charge of, and be responsible for, the nursing staff. Then there must be a larger number of nurses allowed for each ward, according to the number of beds. There must be more distinction in grades, which would necessarily mean a more definite curriculum and thorough instruction. Under existing circumstances, so far as I understand them, those who enter a hospital may or may not receive the instruction which ends in examination; they are not passed on from ward to ward to receive the varied experience and instruction which goes to the training of a nurse; but they may and do stay in the same ward for years, and are promoted by length of service and not for ability. Therefore they become specialists without the good foundation of general training.

"As a result, too, of men attempting to control an entirely feminine occupation there is a want of discipline shown everywhere in the slipshod, untidy, and careless demeanor of the staff.

"The fact of wearing the black silk cap of a surveillante does not mean added respect, but rather that the wearer is more in luck's way than the others. True, there is an added responsibility, as she has charge of linen and medicine cupboards, but when those in authority make no difference between those in charge and the rank and file, is it to be expected that subordinates will render the respect due to the position of those above them?—more especially when these appear to have no higher standard of work or behavior than the rawest recruit. Then, again, the title *infirmier* or *infirmière* is by no means distinctive; the woman who cooks is called *infirmière*, as well as the one who looks after the sick. The man in the office or who cleans windows is an *infirmier*, as is also the male attendant in the wards. The title merely means a male or female employé in a hospital. To raise the standard not only of the individual but of the worker there must be a differentiation in the titles of the workers, and the same title should not be given to those employed in two such different occupations as cooking and nursing.

"Then there must also be classification; the nurses should have their own dining- and sitting-rooms, and the domestic staff theirs, not because one person is different from the other, but rather to preserve order and discipline; for all honest labor is honorable and should be respected. A housemaid is not less worthy of respect than a nurse, providing they both do their duty honestly and faithfully. We so often forget that Our Saviour was only a poor carpenter, not a doctor or lawyer, or anything of that kind, but a workingman; it is the individual, not the occupation, we should consider.

"The conditions under which the nurses work must be altered; better accommodation everywhere, meals cooked and served in a decent manner, shorter hours.

"The pay at present is from thirty to sixty francs a month, or in English money fourteen pounds eight shillings sixpence to twenty-eight pounds sixteen shillings (from seventy to one hundred and forty dollars) per annum, which, considering the long hours, from twelve to fourteen a day, is not extravagant. I was told by one *infirmier* that he had received an increase of only twenty francs in ten years, and sixty francs is the maximum, even after thirty or forty years' service.

"Of course, under different conditions the salaries would of necessity be rearranged; and if thorough reform is made, and good conditions under which to work with a proper nursing education be offered, undoubtedly a better class of workers will offer themselves, who would be willing to give their time or even to pay for their training. The difficulty just now is to induce a better class to take up this work.

"French ladies, like others we know of, seem quite willing to sacrifice themselves upon the altar of humanity when the whole country acts as audience, for there are many who belong to the Red Cross Society, and who expect to assist in times of war or public calamity, but at present nursing the sick poor in hospital, with only the blessings of those helped as their reward, does not appeal to their hearts.

"When the authorities do grasp the fact of the necessity of trained matrons, then nursing in France will, I think, progress with giant strides. All hospitals in Paris being under municipal control, there will be undoubtedly a uniform curriculum, examination, and certification, with, no doubt, in the near future, State registration, and unless we British nurses look well to it and put our shoulders to the wheel we shall have the mortification of seeing French trained nurses (who at present do not exist) leaving us behind in regard to organization, as our American sisters have already done, for French women are excellent business women and organizers when once they do put their hands to the plough.

"English nurses, will you allow this also?

"MARY BURR."

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#### ITEMS

INTERESTING little items often appear relating to the different English nurses who came to the congress, showing that they are perennal workers. *Nursing Notes* says:

"On Friday, April 24, Miss C. J. Wood gave her promised lecture on 'Finance,' which proved in her hands by no means the dry subject it is commonly supposed to be. A very clear explanation of what money is and what can be done with it, the meaning of certain 'money market' terms, and some sound advice to nurses on the management of their funds gave everyone present something to remember and ponder upon, and the audience found the subject so interesting that a request was made for further information on business matters in the near future in the form of a series of lectures or classes. Miss Wood spoke of the urgent need for nurses to make provision for old age and sickness, urging upon them that though 'saving' might be dull work, it was better than the fate which too often befalls those who are content to live from hand to mouth, leaving the future to take care of itself."

THE *Journal of the Royal South Hants Nurses' League* is very attractive. "Matron's" touch is felt in it. Do we not recognize her in this bit?

"We regret to have to sternly reject all poetical contributions to the *Journal*. Talented as these compositions sometimes are, we tremble to create a precedent which would tax our space and our printer's bill."



## CHANGES IN THE ARMY NURSE CORPS



### CHANGES IN THE ARMY NURSE CORPS RECORDED IN THE SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE MONTH ENDING JUNE 12, 1903.

CHAMBERLAIN, ANNA B., transferred from the General Hospital at Fort Bayard, N. M., to duty at the General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco.

Cope, Annette, transferred from the General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., to duty at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M.

Dwyer, Katherine, arrived in the Philippines May 28; assignment to duty not yet reported.

Gertsch, Bertha M., transferred from the General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, to the Logan en route to the Philippines for assignment to duty in that division.

Hally, Mary C., formerly on duty at the General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, discharged.

Hanson, Bernice E., arrived in the Philippines May 28; assignment to duty not yet reported.

Hughes, Clara M., transferred from the General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, to duty at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M.

Kepkey, Georgia M., formerly on duty at the General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, discharged.

Lyons, Mary V., transferred from the General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., to the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M.

Macdonald, Mary D., arrived in the Philippines May 28; assignment to duty not yet reported.

McGary, Margaret, arrived at the General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, on the Sheridan June 6; awaiting orders for discharge.

Pringle, Martha E., ex-army nurse, reappointed June 1 and assigned to duty at the General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Riordan, Marie A., arrived in the Philippines May 28; assignment to duty not yet reported.

Ruble, Minnie H., transferred from the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M., to duty at the General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.



## EDITOR'S MISCELLANY



**DR. FLEXNER'S VALUABLE DISCOVERY.**—The interest in antitoxines and serum therapy which is so prevalent just now is very active among those in the shadow of Johns Hopkins Hospital because of the prominence into which Dr. Flexner has come through his new discovery. Some who have been interested in this work will remember that there were strenuous efforts made last summer at the Wilson Sanitarium to find some cure or relief for the dread cholera infantum which carries off such a multitude of little ones during the warm months. It was decided that Shiga's bacillus, the cause of epidemic dysentery among adults, was also accountable for cholera infantum, and the possibility of an antitoxine being made which would cure this malady in the same way that diphtheria has been so successfully treated precipitated investigations which will probably result in the saving of many infant lives. The death of John Rockefeller McCormick of cholera infantum prompted his grandfather, John D. Rockefeller, to give two hundred thousand dollars to be spent in searching for a cure for this deadly "summer complaint."

In the laboratories where investigations are being furthered and serums made, workers are to be seen in surgeon's attire—white clothes, caps, and shoes. The interiors of laboratories and stables are coated with white enamel, and all other details are ideally hygienic. The horses to be used in preparing antitoxine are, upon their arrival at these unique stables, given injections of mallein, which seems to accentuate symptoms of any disease from which they may be suffering. If the results of these injections are negative, the subjects are deemed eligible for further experimental use. Cultures containing the desired organism are introduced into bouillon which has previously been carefully filtered, sterilized, and put through other refining processes, and the whole is put into an incubator. The germs rapidly multiply under these favorable conditions, and in a given time the fluid is impregnated with them and their products, which transform it into a high poison to the animal tissues. After having been brought to a definite concentration, a small amount of the fluid is injected into perhaps a guinea-pig, which, if all is favorable, dies of the disease, the origin of which is attributed to this organism. If the experimenters are satisfied that death was caused by this disease alone, similar injections are given to the horses in amounts so small as to produce symptoms of greater or less severity, but not death. Upon recovery, which takes place in about ten days, a second and larger injection is given, the subsequent attack of the disease being milder than the first. In other words, the horse's tissues in withstanding the influence of disease germs once have acquired still stronger resistance against a second invasion of the same disease, or something akin to immunity. These successive and increasing doses are continued till the individual horses are able to take injections of perhaps five hundred cubic centimetres of the infected fluid with no ill effect, their powers of resistance having steadily increased.

This point having been reached, each horse is bled eight thousand cubic centimetres each month. The blood withdrawn is carefully protected from contaminating influences and allowed to clot, then all the serum is extracted and its strength determined. After passing through the various stages of purification this serum, containing the material which is capable of neutralizing or overpowering the activity of the disease germ from which it has been indirectly made, is sealed up in small tubes and distributed for use among physicians.



We are told that Dr. Flexner does not hope to perfect this valuable serum till next summer, but is confident of its specific action when finally given to the public for use.

Because of his discovery of an antitoxine for cholera infantum, Dr. Flexner has received his appointment of directorship of the fifteen million dollar Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.—C. C. VON B. in *Johns Hopkins Alumnae Magazine*.

MISS MARY M. BARTELME, president of the Chicago Business Women's Club, says: "I am constantly urging upon the business women I know the necessity of a life, both social and intellectual, outside of their business. It is a vital question. The woman who merely works, eats, sleeps, and works again will never make a successful member either of the business or the social world. By that I mean, of course, successful in the broadest sense. The person who really succeeds is not the one who makes the most money, but she who is most broad-minded, influential, and useful."

A POST-GRADUATE course for nurses, open to the graduates of any general hospital in good standing, has recently been established in the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York City, and instruction is given by the house surgeon and others covering a period of from four to six months' time in the various wards and surgical rooms.

MRS. ELLEN M. RICHARDS, of the Institute of Technology, spoke at a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health, urging that measures should be taken to provide instruction for the community at large in regard to proper sanitary conditions. She suggested that Health Boards might do much by pointing out the way and inviting coöperation of various civic bodies.

Mrs. Joanna von Wagner, a health inspector of Yonkers, N. Y., illustrated, in a recital of the work she had done for years, Mrs. Richards's idea of what it might be possible to do in Boston. She said she felt "helpless and hopeless" when she first reviewed the situation among the tenement-house dwellers of Yonkers, but after a while she instructed them in the value of fresh air, cleanliness, etc. At first she represented a civic league, and met with some rebuffs, but now, as a health officer, she is welcomed everywhere.

New York City has nine women health inspectors, she said, but their work is lacking in effectiveness because they are not permitted to give personal instruction to people on elementary matters of domestic science.

AN ENGLISH IMPRESSION OF AMERICAN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.—The *Medical Chronicle* for December contains an admirable, and, let us add, gratifying, account by Dr. Thomas Harris, of Manchester, of his impressions derived during a tour of New York, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Montreal "with the object of seeing the construction and management of their chief hospitals and medical educational institutions." Our nursing system comes in for unstinted praise. "America learnt, I believe, her nurse-training methods from this country, but I think we must admit that she has now excelled her teacher. The nursing department in American hospitals is generally very efficient. At nearly every hospital I was much impressed by the type of nurse I met. The nurses evidently have a good general education before undertaking their purely professional work, and I had no doubt that there was a higher intellectual standard among the nurses of the American hospitals than is the case in this country. The training of the nurse is, I believe, very complete."



## EDITORIAL COMMENT



### SPANISH WAR NURSES' ITINERARY

THE itinerary of the trip to San Francisco which has been arranged for the meeting of the Spanish War Nurses, announcement of which will be found on another page, is one of the most attractive that we have ever seen. This is a rare opportunity to see a very interesting section of the country under most delightful conditions and for very little money. Every Spanish War nurse, or friend of a Spanish War nurse, who intends to take a vacation of any kind this year should avail herself of this chance. Travel is the best educator for hard-working people, and to know one's own country is much more important to nurses than to know Europe. A journey so long, if taken alone, involves much money, loss of time, and inevitable mistakes, and such an excursion as the one in question relieves the individual of all anxiety, as well as being a great saving of cost, and the social feature adds vastly to the general attractions.

### THE CONVENTION OF SUPERINTENDENTS

THE announcement of the annual meeting of the Superintendents' Society is found in this issue. We understand that the social features will be made very attractive by the Pittsburg members, and plans should be made early to attend this meeting. October is a delightful month, and there is much of general interest which the superintendents need to consider at this time.

### THE AUGUST NUMBER

THE August number of the JOURNAL will be given up entirely to the proceedings and papers of the annual convention of the Nurses' Associated Alumnae. There will be reprints, with cover, for filing and for libraries, and members desiring reprints should order them at once from the secretary, Miss Thornton.

There are still on hand a number of hundred copies of the report of last year (July number of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING), for which application should also be made to Miss Thornton.

### THE PRIZE ESSAY

IN another department is the announcement of two prizes of fifty dollars offered by the JOURNAL Company for the best essay on a subject of interest to both branches of the profession, with the hope of bringing out suggestions that will be of value in the great problem of preliminary training and the betterment of methods of teaching and training in our leading schools.

The condition must be rigidly adhered to, and the competitors must be women actively engaged in either private or hospital nursing. The names of the winners of the prizes will be announced in the October or November number.

### THE MEETING IN BOSTON

THE annual meeting of the Nurses' Associated Alumnae has become a notable event in the year. There seemed to be nothing left to be said after Chicago, and yet in quite a different way Boston gave the members an equally good time.

The social features were charming, the business meetings were well attended, and the general spirit one of cordial good-fellowship. To those who were not present no adequate idea of the week as a whole can be given, and to the nurses and delegates who were so fortunate as to be there the event is too recent to require special comment.

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WE shall doubtless be accused of plagiarism many times during the coming months, for, after listening to so many expressions of opinion upon such a variety of subjects, it is next to impossible to separate an idea as expressed by another from the train of thought which the idea suggested in one's own mind.

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#### BUSINESS CONSIDERED

THE principal business before the convention was the consideration of the by-laws left unfinished last year, and again held over for future action. It seemed somewhat unwise to change the eligibility lines just now, as with the organization of State associations some provision for their affiliation would seem almost a necessity, while the educational standards of such organizations vary widely in the different States, and their future, from the standpoint of practical results, has yet to be proven. The Alumnae Association will have to decide at some near future day whether or not it will continue on strictly alumnae lines, or whether it will open its doors to the general and county clubs and State societies, with perhaps some loss at first in educational standards, but with a gain in a broader range of interests. Undoubtedly the State societies will very soon feel the need of State affiliation, and if such affiliation cannot be secured through the Nurses' Associated Alumnae some other form of organization will naturally follow. It is a problem for all of the affiliating alumnae associations to consider carefully during the year, that the delegates to whom the final decision will be entrusted may act wisely and for the best interests of the future of the profession.

Such broader affiliation need not necessarily affect the name of the Nurses' Associated Alumnae, as that title in its literal interpretation means simply an association of female graduate nurses. All members of local or State societies would be graduate nurses, and the name of the society could remain unaltered.

The idea of an organization maintaining high educational and ethical standards appeals to everyone, but a great national society, in which every form of nursing organization shall be affiliated, seems to loom up in the future, and it is to be hoped that the Associated Alumnae may, by good management, keep up its standards and at the same time meet the demands of the new forms of organization.

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#### TRAINED ATTENDANTS

AMONG the suggested topics for discussion the subject of the trained attendant was given very brief consideration. The attitude of the trained nurse towards the trained attendant has never been clearly defined. It was shown by the United States census of 1900 that in a total of one hundred and eight thousand nurses recorded, less than twelve thousand were enrolled as "trained." This would indicate that the nursing profession is not numerically strong enough to do the entire nursing of the country if all irregular nurses and attendants were eliminated. The distinction between the trained and the untrained is to be created by State registration.

That trained attendants have a place is unquestioned. The difficulty now is that they do not remain in that place, but very soon are found caring for acute cases of illness where skill would seem to be indicated, and this by preference too often on the part of the physician.

#### DR. STONE'S SOLUTION

We give in this issue a paper entitled "The Position of the Small Hospital in the Education of the Nurse," by Dr. Arthur K. Stone, of Boston, in which the writer, after reviewing the nursing situation, leads up to the subject of trained attendants. We discussed this subject with Dr. Stone some time since, however, and we know him to be very sincerely in earnest in his interest in his subject. As a member of the medical staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and as an officer of the school for training of attendants, he undoubtedly has expressed the views of many of his colleagues, and we feel that an occasional medical opinion on such subjects is necessary for intelligent coöperation on the part of nurses.

We are in sympathy with Dr. Stone on many points. What he says of the larger hospitals and of higher standards shows an appreciation of the highest nursing ideals.

That the public is demanding cheaper service for cases of moderate illness is perfectly true, and the nursing profession has not yet found a means of supplying the demand. Both the medical and nursing professions are concerned over the unsatisfactory conditions that exist at the present time.

We take great exception, however, to Dr. Stone's suggestion that the place of the small hospital in the future is to be for training an inferior class of women for cheaper grades of service. Occasionally a hospital may undertake the training of attendants upon the lines indicated by Dr. Stone, but we have too much respect for the quality of the work done in a great many small hospitals to believe that it will ever become necessary or feasible to so lower their standards.

There are other points in this paper upon which much might be said.

#### ONE OF THE DIFFICULTIES

On general principles, medical men show a lack of knowledge of what nurses are trying to do for the uplifting of their profession. It is greatly to be lamented that the two professions—each so deeply concerned in the subject of nursing development—should be working independently and at cross-purposes in an attempt to secure practically the same result—*i.e.*, better nurses, cheaper nurses, and a greater number of nurses to meet the public demand.

Just so long as this lack of coöperation continues, the chaotic conditions of the present will exist. We believe in attendants,—if they can be kept attendants,—but we do not believe in the lowering of educational standards in training-schools, either large or small, as a means of securing cheap service. It has been the lack of standards that has brought about the present attitude of general dissatisfaction towards nurses, and which it is now the special province and duty of nurses to rectify if nursing is ever to rank as a profession. We believe in the nurse's subordination to the physician in every detail of the treatment and care of the patient, but we feel strongly that the time has come when nurses should be permitted to outline the standards of education for the training-schools, and that in the employment of attendants a code of medico-nursing ethics is needed. We shall have more to say on this subject later.

SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION  
OF THE  
Nurses' Associated Alumnae  
of the United States

HELD IN  
POTTER HALL, THE NEW CENTURY BUILDING  
BOSTON, MASS.

JUNE 10, 11, and 12, 1903

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

## OFFICERS FOR 1903

### Honorary President.

MRS. HUNTER ROBB, Nottingham, O.

### President.

MISS MARY M. RIDDLE, 745 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.

### First Vice-President.

MISS SARA RUDDEN, 312 North Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

### Second Vice-President.

MRS. ANNIE F. HUTCHINSON, 5708 Monroe Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

### Treasurer.

MISS TAMAR E. HEALY, 160 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### Secretary.

MISS MARY E. THORNTON, 120 East Thirty-first Street, New York City, N. Y.

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## COMMITTEES

### Magazine.

MISS M. E. P. DAVIS,  
MRS. HUNTER ROBB,

MISS MARY M. RIDDLE,  
MISS M. W. STEVENSON,  
MISS M. A. NUTTING.

### Committee on Study Course and Annual Reports.

MISS A. J. GREENLEES,                      MISS A. O. TIPPET,  
MISS ELIZABETH ROBINSON SCOVIL,      MISS A. M. CARR,  
MISS FRANCES STONE.

### Printing Committee.

MISS CAROLINE I. MILNE, Chairman.

### Committee on Arrangements.

MISS LUCY WALKER, Chairman, The Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

# Delegates Registered

June 10, 1903

TRAINING-SCHOOL ALUMNÆ OF THE	
Allegheny General.....	{ Miss HELEN HENDRICKSON.
Augustana, Chicago.....	" SARA McCANDLESS.
Bellevue, New York.....	" ANNA HEISTAD.
	" ANNIE RHODES (3 votes).
Boston City.....	{ Mrs. E. J. McGEACHY AMES.
	Miss SARA A. BOWEN.
	" ALMA E. HOGLE.
	" MARY A. JONES.
	" MARY J. RIMMER.
Boston and Massachusetts General.....	{ " EMMA A. ANDERSON.
	" AGNES E. AITMAN.
	" ANNABELLE McCRAE.
	" SARA E. PARSONS.
Brooklyn.....	{ " S. H. MORRISON.
	" T. P. ROWELL.
Brooklyn Homœopathic .....	" ELIZABETH C. ANDREWS.
Buffalo General .....	
Chicago Baptist .....	" ELIZABETH CHAPLIN.
Children's, San Francisco.....	Dr. HELEN PARKER CRISWELL
	(2 votes).
Columbia and Children's, Washington.....	Miss EULAH B. FLYNN.
Erie County, Buffalo .....	" ANNIE DAMER, proxy.
Farrand, Detroit .....	" ROSE SMITH (2 votes).
Garfield Memorial, Washington.....	" AMY J. RULE.
German, New York .....	{ " EMMA DUENSING.
	" BIANCA FRITSCH.
Germantown, Philadelphia .....	" J. M. BEIDELMAN.
Grace, Detroit.....	
Hahnemann, Chicago.....	" CAROLINE D. SEIDENSTICKER.
Hahnemann, Philadelphia .....	" M. MARGARET WHITTAKER.
Hartford .....	{ " MARTHA J. WILKINSON.
	" LUCY WAY.
Hope, Fort Wayne .....	Mrs. E. G. FOURNIER.
Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse .....	Miss IRENE M. JOHNSON.
Illinois, Chicago .....	{ Mrs. JOSEPHINE BARNHARDT.
	" EDA M. TICE (5 votes).
Johns Hopkins, Baltimore.....	{ Miss S. H. CABANISS.
	" ANNA C. JAMME.
	" CLARA D. NOYES.
	Mrs. E. M. SIMPSON (5 votes).
Kings County, Brooklyn .....	
Lakeside, Chicago .....	Mrs. LAURA F. WHITE.
Lakeside, Cleveland .....	
Long Island College, Brooklyn .....	
Maine General, Portland.....	Miss SARA A. LYONS.
Massachusetts Homœopathic, Boston.....	{ " HARRIET FORBES.
	" SUSAN E. TRACY.
Mercy, Chicago.....	" BESSIE SHERLOCK.
Methodist Episcopal, Brooklyn .....	" LILLIAN R. WATERMAN.
Michael Reese, Chicago.....	" F. MONICA TRACY.
Mt. Sinai, New York .....	" R. GREENTHAL.



832 *Sixth Annual Convention Nurses' Associated Alumnae*

New Haven .....	{ Mrs. MARTHA J. C. SMITH. " ISABELLA A. WILCOX.
New York .....	{ Miss MATILDA A. FREDERICK. " KATHARINE MACDIARMID. Mrs. MARY L. SIMONS (5 votes).
New York City .....	
New York Post-Graduate .....	Miss S. HENRIETTA MYERS (2 votes).
Orange Memorial .....	" C. MAY HOLLISTER (2 votes).
Paterson General .....	Mrs. JANNETTE F. PETERSON.
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia .....	{ Miss ELLEN LAKE HAILEY. " MARTHA SMITH.
Presbyterian, New York .....	{ " MARGARET A. BEWLEY. " S. H. STRAIN (3 votes).
Presbyterian, Philadelphia .....	{ " FLORENCE LONGENECKER. " ELIZABETH WHITTON.
Protestant Episcopal, Philadelphia .....	{ " MARIA P. ALLEN. " VESTIE B. SMITHERS.
Provident, Chicago .....	" NETTIE E. BUTLER.
Rhode Island, Providence .....	{ " ELIZABETH FLEMING. " MAGARET MACPHERSON.
Rochester .....	" F. M. MELDRUM.
Rochester Homeopathic .....	" MILDRED M. HARP.
Roosevelt, New York .....	" MARGARET CAMPBELL.
St. Joseph's, Chicago .....	" MATILDA JOHNSON
St. Joseph's, Paterson .....	
St. Luke's, Chicago .....	{ " HARRIET FULMER. Mrs. ANNIE F. HUTCHINSON (3 votes).
St. Luke's, New York .....	{ Miss GWENDOLIN SMITH. " REBECCA B. TOUPET.
St. Luke's, St. Paul .....	
St. Mary's, Brooklyn .....	" H. M. DENEHY.
Toledo .....	
University of Maryland, Baltimore .....	" ELEANOR MAYES.
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor .....	
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia .....	{ " ANNA E. BROBSON. " R. M. SWIGART.
Virginia, Richmond .....	" AGNES DILLON RANDOLPH.
Worcester City .....	" R. A. METCALFE.

### ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

TRAINING-SCHOOL ALUMNAE OF THE	
Faxton .....	Miss ANNA O'NEILL
House of Mercy, Pittsfield .....	" ELIZABETH A. WILLIAMS.
Methodist Episcopal, Philadelphia .....	" LOUISE KURATH.
New England Hospital for Women and Children, { Roxbury .....	" ANNIE DILLET.
North Adams .....	" LINDA RICHARDS.
Old Dominion, Richmond .....	" JEAN W. NELSON.
Salem .....	" ELIZABETH H. WEBB.
St. Luke's, New Bedford .....	" ELLEN T. O'CONNOR.
St. Luke's, South Bethlehem .....	" JESSIE L. MARRINER.

Total, 86 Delegates—92 votes.

# THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

BOSTON, JUNE 10, 11, AND 12, 1903

*First Day—Wednesday, June 10, 1903.*

## FIRST SESSION.

One P.M.—Presentation of credentials, registration of delegates, and payment of annual dues.

The president called the convention to order at three o'clock and introduced the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, who made the invocation.

The president then introduced Mrs. Ednah Dean Cheney, who delivered the address of welcome:

MRS. CHENEY.—“FRIENDS AND DELEGATES TO THIS ASSOCIATION: I come only to-day to greet this gathering of so many among the noble profession of nurses who come together in council to sympathize and cheer each other in their great work. It is a wonderful sight to me, when I look back and remember the very beginning of the training-school. Before that we had—no, the dear old nurses of the olden times, we must not forget them! They were trained, not in the schools or hospitals, but trained in the great school of experience. They all became more or less fitted for their vocation, but until that time they had never entered into a profession of nursing, never had become trained with relation to others, and never had acquired the dignity which belongs to that profession and the honor we attribute to it.

“I think it is a little helpful to look back to the early beginning of the training-school. It was announced, when the New England Hospital was incorporated, that it would attempt the training of nurses, and the officers called for applicants. The applicants who came first thought it was unnecessary to take six-months' training for nursing, and that they could not possibly give so much time to the preparation for their profession; but gradually, step by step, it has been going on. First it was surgical nursing, night nursing, maternity nursing, and general nursing; it was divided into four sections. Then it went on from one to two years, and finally, as you all claim, the three-years' training is essential to fit the young women for the important offices which they fill. We look back and remember then, as is always the difficulty with an industrial school, the great want of teachers. There were no superintendents trained. The nurses could only have such training as the doctors could

give. And now, step by step, the head nurses and superintendents have come well trained and able to perform all their duties.

"The first pupil that we ever had in the little New England Hospital was Miss Linda Richards, who many of you know has since held such important offices in the City Hospital and other hospitals here and abroad.

"Now I am glad and thankful to know that all over the land there are training-schools well provided and furnished with nurses who are proud of their profession and fitted for it, and I trust that you will all continue to look forward to this annual meeting, always holding together in the earnestness of the work, and we greet you all here to-day."

PRESIDENT.—Before we go any further in our programme of the afternoon I would like to announce to you that there is in session in this building another organization of nurses, an organization of nurses belonging to the Army and Navy of the Civil War, and it seems but fitting that we should pay them some slight tribute here in convention, and I await your motion. Can you send them some word or some message from the Associated Alumnae?

MISS RICHARDS.—I move we invite them as a body to attend this meeting this afternoon. Duly seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT.—I commission Miss Fulmer to carry the invitation to the Nurses of the Army and Navy of the Civil War now in session. And now it gives me pleasure to introduce Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, who is no stranger to nurses.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore addressed the convention as follows:

"NURSES IN THE CIVIL WAR

"I find all that is within me rising up in this presence in a semi-reverential attitude. A congregation of trained women nurses! Something that in my earlier days I never expected to see, that I always thought of, and always felt that it was a desirable thing to accomplish.

"The women whom you have just invited to meet with you are wrecks only, simply drift-wood left from the Civil War, stranded here. They had a great work to do without any of the advantages that you would have if you were to take their places to-day; for there were in those days no trained nurses except such as belonged to the Catholic Church, and they were not trained as its nurses are trained to-day. They were trained sufficiently to show what an excellent thing it was to have discipline among a body of women working together, so that they could be depended upon every moment when they were needed. And so it was possible to select from among them those that were fitted to do a certain sort of work. I was in the same group of hospitals with the lady superior who was at the head of the Catholic schools and convent at South Bend, Notre Dame, Mother Angela, as she was called, and when at one time in the hospital where I was located for a few days we had one or two

violently insane men, she came to me herself and said: 'We have among our sisters one who is peculiarly successful in calming the violence of the insane. There is something about her that enables her to win them, to quiet them, and they are very likely to do about as she desires. We will send her to you if you wish.' She was sent, and all Mother Angela had said in her favor was true and much more. We saw how efficient she was. But when Protestant nurses came on the field,—at first there were only Catholic nurses—they were the only nurses to whom the West Point surgeons would delegate the care of the sick and wounded men in their hospitals,—and when on appeal to Secretary Stanton, Secretary of War, an order was sent that Protestant nurses who came up to certain conditions such as specified should also be allowed in the hospitals, they were sent down to them. It was a very difficult thing to know what to do with them after we had them. They must come down conditioned, to be sure; must stay six months; must bring a recommendation from a doctor and must have had such instructions from him as possible for him to give; must be carefully read in two or three booklets—monographs we called them then—concerning the duties of nurses, and must also be recommended by the best clergyman in the town or city from which they came; and then their age—they said they must never be under thirty; but there were others of us that were admitted that were recommended by the Secretary of State, and we said, 'We will not state the age at which the nurses shall be eligible.' For I had learned already that frequently a woman of twenty had more sense than a woman of sixty who was called a nurse and went about taking snuff at the age that would entitle her to be a grandmother. It was an impossible thing for those women to do all they had to do, and they had to be carefully looked after. Their own hearts' desire was that they should be successful, that they should mitigate the sufferings of the men and the community, and they came out from their work—some of them stayed the whole four years—very much better nurses, of course, than when they went in. To think that it is a possible thing now, if we should be so unfortunate as to have another war (and God forbid we ever shall be), to think that we can call into requisition *trained nurses*, who have gone all through the discipline of the regular training-school, who know what to do and how to do it, who have learned to obey, and learned when they must depart from instructions, what rights they have, and when the occasion shall come that they shall fall back upon their own trained judgment! I consider it one of the best things that has happened in the advancement that has come to womanhood generally during the last fifty years. All over the land you meet these nurses—nurses who stand at the very gateway of life!—that which we call the gateway of life, when the young

soul makes its débüt on earth into the home which has been waiting for it, into the mother's arms, that are only second in their enfoldment to those of the Infinite God. And then the other gateway, where the nurse stands by the departing spirit, sometimes not knowing what the distant voyage is, sometimes glad to go, holding the hand of the dying until someone whom no one of us can see leads him gently away.

"I cannot understand why I should be invited to speak to you this afternoon. I had the feeling that the proper thing to be done was to appoint me to welcome you—to tell you how glad we were you were coming, to tell you how thankful we are for your work, for your devotion to your great cause, and that Mrs. Cheney, who has had to do with hospitals and with nurses ever since I knew her, and has been counted a specialist in these matters—that she should be the one who should address you. For I really do not know how to talk to you. You are the ones who should talk to me. I have thought, however, while I have been considering the matter, that it is not wholly essential that the nurse is a good nurse; it is not wholly because of her training in her specialty; not wholly because she has been taken in charge by the doctor and taught how to supplement him and help him, so that when he leaves the sickroom and death looks in at the window and claims the sick person, she is to fight back the assailant, and take the sick person prostrate out of the very clutch of death itself, helping the ones anxiously awaiting the result of the contest to bear the burden, and showing them, step by step, how the disease progresses, and how the patient is holding his own or otherwise;—there is something more than this training that is necessary to make a good nurse. Let me explain to you:

"Some five or six years ago I had a friend who was in her last sickness. She came from insane stock, but by great care and unusually wise management she held her own through life until she had almost reached the half-way house between birth and death, when she broke down entirely and eventually passed away. But it was then that the tendency in her system showed itself. She was a very hard patient, insane and strangely insane, with all the animosity in the world against those whom she had loved as she had loved her very soul, unwilling that they should come into her presence, so violent and unreasonable that husband and children, whose hearts were broken at the thought that she was to pass from them, could not even step inside the door. One nurse came, who gave it up after the first day, then another and another and another, until the fifth came, and with this fifth nurse there came this little added recommendation in pencil: 'This lady has been very successful everywhere she has gone with very nervous and even with insane patients.' She went immediately to the bedside with the face of an angel. She wasn't what you call pretty ordinarily, but there was that in her face



that made her look angelic. As I saw her meet the patient, I said, 'It is all settled now; all this violence is to cease.' She took her by the hand, and the patient looked up and said, 'Why, I like you—you may stay.' And so she stayed. There was never a moment when there was any violent demonstration. Even the poor husband and children might come in and stay a few moments and say comforting and tender things, to which they cling among the sad memories of the situation. And all the while the nurse held the situation. When I asked her if it were hard for her, she said she was obliged to keep her mind steadily on her work, and I must excuse her if she didn't talk much with me. So I said nothing more. At the very last the dying woman said, 'Do you know how to pray?' 'Yes.' 'Will you pray with me?' Taking her hands between her own, she prayed so tenderly, so simply, that the dying woman said, 'Stop at the end of every sentence, and let me say it after you.' And they went on together. When she ceased speaking, the nurse said, still reverently, that she had ceased to live.

"I have cultivated the acquaintance of that nurse. A woman of perfect self-control. A woman—I dislike to use this phrase, there is so much cant these days about it—a spiritual woman. A woman who was aware of the higher and holier atmosphere in which a consecrated soul lives; who had no thought of anything but to help the distressed, and especially those suffering from psychical sickness. 'For,' she said, 'there is such a close relation between soul and body, you cannot help one without always helping the other.' I rather think that is true. She knew how to draw on the imagination of the disappointed and despairing patients. It is necessary, I think, in order to be a good nurse to be a little better woman than if you were to be a wife, a teacher, a minister, or to occupy or fill any one of the other positions that are open so plentifully and abundantly to woman at the present day, and I have been held by an invalid in my family straight on for forty-nine years in the very valley of the shadow of death, and ought to know something of the value of the nurse, who make the best nurses, and who are likely to be the mightiest and strongest helpers.

"Let me, before I sit down, say just one word to the women nurses of the Civil War. I belong to that association, and I am one of the survivors of that war, which was a great war, and which did more for a great many people than has ever been done by any religious or spiritual manifestation before or since, and which had a class of men connected with it which you do not ordinarily find in any army. I never think of my connection for four years with the Sanitary Commission and my journeys back and forth without saying, 'God has been very good to me. He has given me an insight and knowledge of what is noblest and best in man and woman.'



"These women have all of them done hard, active work, some of them straight through the four years of the Civil War, putting themselves at the service of the hospitals, at the service of the sick and wounded, and obeying—I emphasize that because it is one of the things that physicians say so much about in connection with the nurses and superintendents of the Civil War. You know we who superintended them had no authority except the recommendation of the Secretary of War, and we knew just as well as they that we were not fit for it, and we knew we had got to be exceedingly careful how we exercised our power, for we knew but little more, and in the beginning not a bit more, than did the most ignorant nurse there.

"But there are to-day all over the country those who carry in their very heart of hearts the memory of some of these women. Some of them who are to be here this afternoon, if they are not already here, were so appreciated by the grateful men whom they raised up from the dead after the doctors said it was doubtful that they could recover, that they insisted on keeping their nurse with them forever, and in order to do that held them in the bonds of matrimony. They are the wives of those men, and obliged to nurse them still, for they came out from the war with damaged constitutions and broken bodies, which had to have the greatest possible care or they would not have held on to the present time.

"I don't think I have anything to say to you other than this: After you have got all the medical training, all the physiological knowledge you need to qualify as a nurse, so you can get your diplomas and become an alumna of your school, you cannot then become a good nurse without you are a remarkably good woman—tender, kind-hearted, honest, self-controlled, so that nothing shall cause your courage to be stampeded, so that if everybody about you gets into a flurry you will stand steadfast. While you seek to relieve suffering, while you alleviate pain, while you show how patient the nurse can be in trying circumstances, you are working with God and helping do God's work, relying always upon Divine strength, as you must in every emergency, in order that your own may be supplemented and continued."

The president, Miss Mary M. Riddle, addressed the convention as follows:

#### THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

"It is with feelings of deepest pleasure that I open this first session of the Sixth Annual Convention of the Nurses' Associated Alumnae of the United States.

"May we deliberate calmly, deal justly, and act wisely. May we here be enabled to maintain and extend that *esprit de corps* which all delegates have heretofore felt, and the effects of which they have taken from the convention to their homes as an inspiration to buoy them upon

the sea of difficulties where their arduous duties often place them. May the golden bond of kindred sympathies and good-fellowship be here strengthened to be broken never.

"In responding to the welcome so heartily given to-day by Mrs. Cheney, we do so with feelings which do not permit us to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude we owe her as one of the noble band of founders and more recent managers of the first school for nurses in this country. It has been her privilege to aid as well as witness the progress of the science of medicine and the art of nursing from the very inception of the latter. She has seen the province and the opportunities of the nursing service grow and enlarge, until to-day the usefulness of the trained nurse is recognized and her skill demanded in almost all places where civilized man has his abode or where the opposing forces of warring nations meet in conflict.

"Mrs. Livermore too has an experimental knowledge of nurses and nursing affairs, and therefore speaks with authority, for before nursing-schools in America were even contemplated she was active in the work of that great organization known to the world as the Sanitary Commission, which accomplished more than any other effort for the neutralization, to some extent, of the awful and ghastly effects of one of the most disastrous wars of the nineteenth century.

"Since they have thus followed and shared in the changes incident to the growth of the work in the interest of whose advancement we are here assembled, we can pay them no more fitting tribute than the proof of our worthiness to follow with energy and zeal in the paths marked out by them so long ago.

"You are to be congratulated, members of this Sixth Annual Convention of the Associated Alumnae, upon your attainments, which are many in comparison with your years as an organization.

"Any adequate survey of the good accomplished by your predecessors would draw largely on the history of the advance made by the nursing profession during the last seven years.

"The wheel of progress in nursing matters began in this country about ten years ago to move with greatly accelerated force, and while its rotation has thus far been guarded and safe, it has disseminated knowledge and with knowledge power, until to-day nurses are reasoning upon all schemes for the betterment of their work and enlargement of their opportunities. Heedless of the fact that by the multiplication of opportunities responsibilities are increased, they yet push on and on, demanding more and more of those advantages which, when gained, ultimately call for more and more diligence on their part.

"In proof of this, witness the desire of the average nurse for

three or more years of training, which, though they are arduous in the extreme, she deems necessary as a proper equipment for her work.

"Also witness the new movement among nurses—namely, that for State registration, which will certainly not permit careless methods in either preparation for or the practice of their profession. Surely these changes do not indicate an ease-loving body of women. Furthermore, it is a significant fact that these improvements are not the results of suggestions from the public or the patrons of the nurse, but have in all instances originated with her, the public, as a rule, acquiescing by reason of ignorance or negligence.

"But we must not indulge too long in exultation, however honest it may be; rather let us turn to the leading reflections to which this occasion seems to invite us, regarding the objects old and new of our existence, the manner in which we have fulfilled them, and the instructions required along new lines.

"Believing that we must educate or perish, it is avowedly one of our purposes to elevate the standard of nursing education. This principle was ever before the founders of our organization, and they have already left visible fruits of their work in the longer period now required for the training of nurses, and in that noble enterprise from which has grown *THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING*. This is all our own—conceived in the *Associated Alumnae*, fostered by its members, managed and edited by members, it has risen to a condition of success that is almost dazzling in its brilliancy. But just at this point lies our danger, that of relaxation of endeavor. The success of the *JOURNAL* must be maintained, but will not be without our combined efforts. At our last annual meeting it was decided that each delegate should obtain a certain number of new subscriptions, and by a vote we each gave a pledge so to do—how well those pledges were redeemed may be known only to the individual members.

"The enthusiasm of the launching of the enterprise has passed—we now require the gift of continuance in industry. Therefore let every alumna feel it her duty to make a personal effort for the support and more extensive circulation of the *JOURNAL*. It is to be hoped that our Magazine Committee will suggest to us some method by which we may consider ourselves organized into a committee of the whole for that purpose.

"A greatly enlarged curriculum in most of our schools for nurses is also an outgrowth of the determination to elevate the standard of nursing education. Indications seem to say that the school not having the system of university education will soon be the exception, and will find its powers of attraction in inverse ratio to its needs.

"The establishment of the course in hospital economics at Columbia University is another result of the desire for elevation. It has heretofore been supported largely by contributions from individual superintendents of training-schools and the Society of Superintendents as a whole. It has certainly been a practical illustration of devotion to a principle for the superintendents so to do, but it is a task which, though self-imposed, they should no longer be allowed to bear alone, and the question naturally arises whether our resources are sufficient to enable us to be of service in the support and promulgation of this course. We may not be justified in thinking that we can draw upon our treasury for any appreciable amount, but do we not represent force and intelligence enough to solve this problem of home missionary work of our own peculiar kind? Have we not among us some loyal, earnest spirits who shall arise within the next two days and suggest the means for the accomplishment of this purpose? It cannot be done without sacrifice of time and strength and money.

"We hope you may have the needs of the course presented to you in a few words by the chairman of the committee having it in charge.

"The need of adequate post-graduate advantages is an urgent one, and is to-day more than ever making demands for its satisfaction.

"It is not the province of the Associated Alumnae to dictate to the schools their duty in this direction, but might we not be allowed to remind them of that which it is expedient for them to undertake?

"Lest many good, practical women be lost to the profession and themselves suffer loss of resources, it behooves us to consider the matter seriously, because the graduate of ten or more years' service in private duty is now considered by the medical profession as belonging to another era, and consequently no longer fit for the more delicate, intricate, and scientific parts of a nurse's work.

"Guided by the principle that influenced one of our great financiers when he said, 'The way to resume is to resume,' might not some energetic, progressive head of a school likewise say, 'The way to begin is to begin,' and act accordingly? Surely those who have already made excellent provision for a preliminary training might solve this problem. It might be no unwise plan for the post-graduate to become for a short time a member of the probationers' practice class in preliminary instruction, and thus be taught present methods of work. She might be allowed a half-day's service in the wards in the actual care of the sick. She should not be called upon for the same number of repetitions required of probationers, her previous training making that unnecessary.

"In the hands of the wise superintendent this mingling of the old and the new might be made to redound to the advantage of both.

The presence of the post-graduate, who, we assume, is an earnest woman, would (by reason of her past success) furnish visible evidence of the end to be attained and be an incentive to best effort on the part of the beginner. She, in turn, might receive from them some of the fire and enthusiasm of youth.

"The wisdom or folly of any plan can be proved by trial. But no doubt some scheme will be evolved whereby both school and post-graduate will be compensated.

"We have also by our constitution placed ourselves on record as proposing to promote the *honor* and usefulness of the nursing profession. Possibly nothing sheds more real honor upon our fidelity to this trust than the so-called Army Bill—an act of Congress which placed the trained nurse in service in the army. It may be argued that the nurses were not responsible for this—that their bill did not pass, etc. Granting the truth of some of these claims, we yet assert—and our assertion will doubtless be maintained, even by the most bitter partisan of the opposition—that the passage of the Army Bill was due to the importunity of the nurses.

"The election of nurses upon School Boards, as has been done in England, increases their influence in large measure.

"The establishment of the position of the school nurse in the city of New York was a long step in advance, and not only increased her usefulness to a vast extent, but multiplied by an untold number the advantages to be derived by the families represented in the schools, and we may expect to see an appreciable diminution in the devastation by contagious diseases as one of the results of her well-timed service. Of some of the results of this as yet new work we shall hope to hear during these convention days.

"Again, the usefulness of the trained nurse has been greatly extended in those cities and towns where she has been placed upon Boards of Inspection for tenement houses. Unfortunately, Boards of Health resent her appearance in such work, but they are led to assume the defensive because they fail to understand the real intent and purpose of the nurse. As time goes on and more and more cities make trial of the nurses' services as tenement-house inspectors, and as the nurses prove their efficiency, all animosities will disappear and she will be welcomed to that place as to every other that has called her. Meantime much will be done to overcome prejudice and hasten the day of her kind reception in that sphere if our brothers can be made to understand that we are not supplanting them, but simply asking to be permitted to do the work hitherto left undone or improperly done.

"We are proud of our affiliation with other women workers in the



National Council of Women, but being a body with no leisure, we have as yet realized little from this connection. Large activities and wholesome growth call for great expenditures of time, and doubtless as we become more able to work with the National Council of Women we shall be benefited in proportion, for there can be no exception to the rule that our greatest personal benefits come through our efforts in behalf of others.

"There are hopes also—yea, grounds of confidence for the inspiration of a belief—that there is a new avenue opening for the usefulness of the trained nurse. Few will be called to walk therein,—none but the strong and well-equipped,—and when nurses take their places upon Boards of Examiners for the State registration of members of their own profession, as they are sure to do, our hopes will be fully realized.

"Never in the history of nursing have there come times so auspicious for progress and betterment as these through which we are now passing. To us is given the opportunity to turn them to advantage. May we be wise and wide awake, that it may not pass unimproved.

"Again, we have as one of our avowed purposes that of maintaining a 'code of ethics.' In this we have been found wanting. We have looked well to our educational and commercial advantages, but little thought has been spent upon our ethical culture, and this is not because we have not those among us who could and would be our leaders and teachers, neither is it because of the scarcity of apt pupils for the teachers, but because we of the rank and file do not ask for instruction along these lines. There is a vagueness—even a mystery—surrounding the term 'ethics' which causes the average nurse to turn away and wait for another to ask the first question or make the first demand.

"It has been said by our critics that by reason of this deficiency we improperly call ourselves members of a profession, that members of all other professions gladly share their professional advantages, that they are willing to give as well as to receive, etc.

"It cannot be said that we are more selfish; it must be that we have not been sufficiently enlightened as to our own needs. We do believe, however, it is the want of an ethical sense in some of our members that is placing the trained nurse under the ban of a critical public. Truly the public is often unjust in condemning the whole nursing body for the sins of the individual, but we must bear it and in time overcome it.

"We all doubtless had some instruction from our teachers during the period of our training, but that was long ago and was indifferently appreciated—*now* we might teach each other, and possibly the human element within us would enable us to respond to it more readily than if one high in authority and practice of ethical principles were to instruct us.



" Might not this be one of the most profitable subjects of study during another year, followed by a recapitulation of progress at our next annual meeting?

" What an inspiration to effort the individual alumnae associations would have in the knowledge that similar societies all over this broad land were interested in searching for light upon the same theme.

" We have some literature upon the subject—notably the work of your own first president; to that you are recommended.

" After a year of preparation we might be able to properly amend our constitution and by-laws by the addition of an article which should really provide for the maintenance of a code of ethics.

" As evidence that we are paying some heed to the financial and other interests of nurses, you have only to turn to the pages of the last annual report and read thereon the discussion as to ways and means for their advancement.

" The foundations of our structure have been laid, and we believe they are broad and deep, but we trust that the work which has begun so auspiciously may be continued in earnestness and with indefatigable industry. We still have much, even in the present, to be accomplished, and no doubt the future contains *more* as yet unrevealed.

" Last year we placed ourselves on record as believing in the necessity for the preliminary education of nurses and pledged ourselves to work for it. We now know that in some communities are already found secular institutions undertaking this new work, while a few courageous schools for nurses have initiated it for their own benefit. May success attend all their efforts, and may we by our sympathy and deliberations in convention receive from them some encouragement and impetus which shall act and react upon the waste places until every alumna, every superintendent, every candidate, and every member of a training-school committee shall be an ardent believer in preliminary instruction for nurses.

" Both extremities of a nurse's training are now under consideration, and they are the two burning issues of the time—preliminary education and State registration. Apparently these must be found upon every banner; they must be the rallying-cry of all our forces until that time shall come when they are an established fact for every training-school and in every State.

" Preliminary or other education of nurses—that which educates for the care of the diseased body and mind—does not include that which is conducted by correspondence and which pretends, without a practical application, to fit women in the ease and quiet of their own homes to properly care for the sick and disabled. Such sham methods, whose

advertisements may be found on the pages of our leading periodicals, must be discountenanced.

"Neither can those schools without a physician or trained nurse on their boards of teachers properly *begin* the instruction of nurses. They may be able to impart much valuable information and put their students in the way of acquiring knowledge that is useful to a nurse, and which she would do well to gratefully accept, but they can never even begin a nurse's training. We have not to look beyond our most limited horizon to realize the truth of this—it is taught us by the experiences of every-day life and is easily perceivable through our common-sense. What technical school looks to one who is merely a good teacher of English to instruct its students in chemistry or the mechanical arts? Is not a practical chemist called to teach chemistry and a practical bridge-builder to teach bridgebuilding? How then should nursing be taught? Your answer, by inference, can be but one—*by nurses*.

"For securing State registration, of whose progress you will hear in this convention, we of the States in which it is yet but a new question must gird our armor on and with infinite tact and with charity towards all press on for the accomplishment of that which will secure for the nurse a legal status never heretofore enjoyed.

"In this we will undoubtedly be aided by the experience of the pioneers in the work, who have already obtained recognition from their State governments and are now prepared to put to the practical test the theories for which they labored so strenuously. All tribute to that noble band of workers. What honor is theirs! Heaven willed to constitute them the leaders in the movement through which we hope for some of the greatest blessings that are to come to the sick and suffering in these first years of our new century.

"Besides all these which are peculiarly our own incentives to effort for our profession there are yet many others which demand our careful thought, but whose consideration at length must be omitted here by reason of the want of time and space.

"Work on sociological lines should be encouraged in the local alumnae associations. Ways and means of preparing for the future should receive some attention, and this preparation should include something more than the provision for the wants of the body. Since our work is particularly absorbing, our tendency is to become more and more unfit for the ordinary walks of life, and to eventually find ourselves stranded upon the bleak shores of time without so much as an occupation. Hence, in all our preparations for the future, it is well that to provide resources for spending time be not neglected; as an eminent historian says, 'So long as man is anxious about the future, the future is secure. Only

when he falls into apathy and sleeps at his post is he in danger of relapse and decay.'

"Present achievements in nursing matters far exceed the expectations of Florence Nightingale or Pastor Fliedner. Even the dreams of our founders are overshadowed by the brilliancy of the realities accomplished.

"We have many incitements to duty, but not one to doubt. Our history and our condition, all that is gone before us and all that is with us, justify our belief that as the trusts committed to our care are sacred, so we may hope for all things of the future."

PRESIDENT.—I now call for a short report from Miss Dolliver, the chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, who I think has some announcements to make to us.

MISS DOLLIVER.—Visitors to the city who would like to make excursions in the city and suburbs will find the ushers ready to act as guides, and if the members will ask any usher for directions she will be very glad to give them. Afternoon tea will be served at the Boston Nurses' Club during the days of the convention.

A reception to the delegates and officers with their friends will be given at the Vose House on Thursday evening, from eight to ten, the members of the alumnae and the Nurses' Club of Boston City Hospital receiving.

On Saturday afternoon an excursion to Long Island Hospital is arranged for. Dr. Wm. O. Mann, superintendent of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital; Dr. George H. M. Rowe, superintendent of the Boston City Hospital; Dr. Herbert B. Howard, superintendent of the Massachusetts General Hospital; Dr. Lane, of the Insane Hospital, and Dr. John M. Peters, of the Rhode Island Hospital, extend cordial invitations to the members of the Associated Alumnae to visit the aforementioned hospitals and their several branches. Delegates may procure cards for the dinner to be given on Friday evening by the alumnae associations of Massachusetts on application to the ushers.

PRESIDENT.—This convention will open promptly at ten o'clock in the morning and two o'clock in the afternoon. Therefore we urge you all to be in your seats at that time. We have placed the hour of meeting just a little later than usual, but we hope and expect to begin very promptly. It has been suggested that the delegates occupy the first five rows of seats in front and two rows of seats nearest the window, and that our visitors occupy the other parts of the house.

MISS THORNTON.—I move that a vote of thanks be extended Mrs. Cheney, Mrs. Livermore, and the Rev. Dr. Hale for their attendance and addresses this afternoon.

The motion was seconded by Miss Richards and carried.

PRESIDENT.—We will now adjourn until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock in this hall.

*Thursday, June 11, 1903.*

#### SECOND DAY—SECOND SESSION.

The convention was called to order at ten A.M.

PRESIDENT.—Before we begin our regular session I would like to call your attention to a gift which we have received, which, according to my knowledge,

is the first real gift that has been made to the Associated Alumnae. There has been placed in my hands this beautiful gavel, which is presented to the association by one of the Western delegates in behalf of the Western members. Now since the Western members have come here in such full force, and have shown so much interest, it seems fitting that we should accept this beautiful gift in some formal manner. Therefore what is your pleasure in regard to it?

MISS FREDERICK.—Madam President, I move that we extend a vote of thanks by rising.

Duly seconded, carried, and the rising vote of thanks was extended the donor of the gavel.

PRESIDENT.—We hope that this gavel will continue to call loudly from the West. We will next listen to the roll-call.

SECRETARY.—Madam President, when the delegates respond they will kindly give the number of votes to which they are entitled, and just how those votes are represented, whether by proxy or the full number of delegates.

The secretary called the roll, eighty-five delegates responding.

PRESIDENT.—Before we go further I would like to call the attention of the delegates to the sale of the last annual report of the Associated Alumnae, which is found in the July number of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING. These copies are now on the treasurer's table. You will need copies of that report if you propose to keep trace of the constitution, etc., unless you have brought your own copies. We will next listen to the secretary's report.

The secretary submitted the minutes of the Fifth Annual Convention to the assembly. These being passed upon and approved, the secretary proceeded with the report of the Executive Committee for the year 1902-1903:

"MADAM PRESIDENT AND DELEGATES: The Executive Committee in presenting its report of the work for the year 1902-03 would remind you that the period has been one of awaiting results, rather than an initiatory one. Until the matter of the basis for the affiliation of the State Society with the National is definitely agreed upon, thus solving the question of the, for the time being, final revision and adoption of the by-laws, your committee can do little other than attend to such routine business as shall actually present itself for solution during the fiscal year.

"The preliminary meeting of the year was held in the Hotel Lexington in Chicago on May 3, 1902. At this meeting there were present Miss Damer, the retiring president; Miss Riddle, the president; Miss Fulmer, the first vice-president; Miss Rudden, the second vice-president; Miss Healy, the treasurer, and Miss Thornton, the secretary.

"The principal business of the meeting was the providing for the filling of such vacancies as had occurred on the various committees.

"Miss Palmer and Miss Fulmer had resigned from the Periodical Committee, whereupon it was voted to have the committee number five instead of six members, and Miss Riddle had been elected to the vacancy on the committee.

"It was voted in assembly to consolidate the Committee on Local Reports and the Educational Committee; as the same members had been working along these lines, on the two boards no changes were made in the names.

"Miss Sara Bowen, of the Boston City Hospital, was made chairman of the Printing Committee with Miss Elizabeth Tisdale, of the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Hospital, and Miss Annie Dillet, of the New England Hospital for Women and Children, as associates.

"Miss Dolliver, of the Boston and Massachusetts General, was elected chairman of the Committee on Arrangements with power to choose her own associates. These were, Miss Harriet Forbes, Miss Sara Bowen, of the Boston City; Miss M. E. P. Davis, of the Boston and Massachusetts General, and Miss Drusilla Hodgins, of the New England Hospital.

"The Committee on Revision of the Constitution: Miss Riddle, Boston City, chairman; Mrs. Hunter Robb; Miss S. F. Palmer, Massachusetts General; Miss Breeze, Illinois Training-School; Miss Ross, Johns Hopkins.

"The second meeting was held in November, 1902, in the Nurses' Club, 120 East Thirty-first Street, New York.

"At this meeting the applications of the Blessing Hospital, of Quincy, Illinois; of North Adams, Massachusetts, and the Germantown, of Philadelphia, were considered.

"The Blessing Hospital was found to be ineligible, and a letter was sent by the secretary explaining that while the pupil nurses were sent out upon private duty the alumnae could not qualify for membership in the National Association.

"The North Adams was admitted to an associate membership, and the Germantown to a full membership.

"A letter was read showing that the Milwaukee County Hospital, of Waumata, Wis., had not been able to maintain the standard the National Committee had outlined when the aforesaid hospital alumnae was admitted in Chicago in 1902, and the secretary was instructed to write the secretary of the Milwaukee, withdrawing the privilege of membership.

"At this meeting invitations from the Philadelphia County Association, from the Pennsylvania Alumnae, from the Protestant Episcopal Alumnae, and from the Alumnae of the University of Pennsylvania were read begging the honor of the Seventh Annual Convention for Philadelphia. These were placed on file pending the vote of the convention.

"The amended constitution was gone over and discussed, and the papers for discussion at the convention of 1903 decided upon.

"The third meeting of the Executive Committee was held on March 4, 1903, in the Nurses' Club, New York. The applications of the Mt. Sinai Alumnae, of New York, and the Kings County Alumnae, of Brooklyn, were considered and they were found eligible for full membership.

"At this meeting it was decided that the amendments to the constitution should be printed and sent to the members in that form.

"The question of the Associated Alumnae's portion of the debt incurred incidental to the printing of the Buffalo Congress transactions was brought up, and it was decided by the committee that it must be paid. Accordingly the president was authorized, in her position as treasurer of that Congress and as chairman of the Executive Committee, to forward the amount of the bill, which the members of the committee advanced, until such time as the societies could act upon the statement which was to be sent out, said statement asking that a certain amount be advanced by the various alumnae having a membership in the National, each society to have sent it a number of the Congress reports the sale of which would reimburse its treasury to the amount contributed.

"The fourth meeting was held in Potter Hall in Boston on June 10. The applications of the Chicago Baptist; the St. Joseph's, of Chicago; the Provident, of Chicago; the Hope, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; the City, of Worcester, Massachusetts; the Lakeside, of Cleveland; the Maryland Homeopathic, of Baltimore, and the New York City Alumnae of Blackwell's Island, were received.

"Of these the New York City, the Lakeside, of Cleveland; the City, of Worcester; the St. Joseph, of Chicago; the Provident, of Chicago; the Hope, of Fort Wayne, and the Chicago Baptist were given a full membership.

"The Maryland Homeopathic application was filed pending further correspondence.

"An invitation from the Presbyterian Alumnae, of Philadelphia, tendering the hospitality of the nursing interests of that city for the Seventh Annual Convention, was read, also one from Washington and several from the various Boards of the St. Louis Exposition management.

"After making a general outline of the business to be brought before the convention the committee adjourned.

"Respectfully submitted,

"MARY E. THORNTON, Secretary."

PRESIDENT.—Are there any questions regarding this report? If not, the report will stand approved. We will next listen to the treasurer's report.

The treasurer read the report, as follows:



TAMAR E. HEAVY, treasurer, in account with the Nurses' Associated Alumnae of the United States,  
April 28, 1902, to June 1, 1903.

## RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand April 28.....	\$288 78
Annual dues in advance for 1903.....	\$ 12 50
Annual dues for 1902.....	320 65
Balance on Fourth Annual Reports.....	70 85
Initiation fees.....	67 50
Superintendents' Society, share of dues and delegates' expenses attending National Council of Women.....	30 17
Sale of International Congress Reports....	88 00
Interest on bank account to date.....	589 67
	<u>7 30</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Auditing books.....	\$ 3 00
Printing programmes.....	7 00
Expenses of Arrangement Committee.....	4 10
Travelling expenses of president attending Fifth Annual Convention.....	30 31
Travelling expenses of secretary attending Fifth Annual Convention.....	43 13
Travelling expenses of treasurer attending Fifth Annual Convention.....	45 50
Typewriting and reporting proceedings of Fifth Annual Convention.....	30 00
Annual dues to National Council of Women, and delegates' expenses to same.....	60 33
Typewriting notices.....	5 86
Stamped stationery.....	13 68
Printing Directory of Alumnae in July number of AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING.....	355 88
Printing Amendments to Constitution.....	9 50
Treasurer, for stamps and exchange.....	3 70

Balance on hand June 1.....

\$611 99  
273 76  
\$885 75

\$885 75

Examined and found correct.  
Byron Horton, Auditor.  
June 6, 1903.

N. B.—Your attention is called to a debt of three hundred and sixty-eight dollars (\$368 00) for the printing of "International Congress Reports."



PRESIDENT.—You have heard the report of the treasurer. What is your pleasure regarding it?

MISS NOYES.—Madam President, I move that the treasurer's report be accepted.

The motion was seconded by Miss Brobson and carried.

PRESIDENT.—We will next listen to the correspondence which the secretary has to place before you.

The secretary read the following communications:

Invitations from the Philadelphia County Association, the Pennsylvania, the Presbyterian, the Protestant Episcopal, the University of Pennsylvania, extending the courtesy of Philadelphia for the Seventh Annual Convention; from the Garfield Memorial, of Washington, and three from the management of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Those from St. Louis were signed severally by Mrs. C. B. Buckwalter, chairman of Committee on Women's Congresses, for the Board of Lady Managers; R. H. Sexton, Bureau of Publicity, and W. B. Stevens, secretary.

"NOTTINGHAM, O., May 24, 1903.

"DEAR MADAM SECRETARY: I am enclosing a check for four dollars, which was the dividend received on my share of stock of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING. Will you please hand it to the treasurer of the Association to form the nucleus of a fund for purchasing THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING so that the JOURNAL may become what we originally planned it to be, the property and organ of the Associated Alumnae? I trust my little contribution may be splendidly increased until the desired amount is reached.

"Yours sincerely,

"ISABEL HAMPTON ROBB."

"BALTIMORE, June 1, 1903.

"MY DEAR MADAM TREASURER: I am enclosing you the sum of four dollars, the amount of interest on my share of stock in the NURSING JOURNAL. Will you kindly place it where it will help to form the beginnings of a fund which ultimately we hope will grow large enough to enable the Associated Alumnae to carry out its intention of owning the JOURNAL?

"I have intended to send you this ever since it came, but have been away, and am glad that in asking our Alumnae Association to do the same thing I am reminded of my own forgetfulness. Believe me

"Yours faithfully,

"ADELAIDE NUTTING."

"NOTTINGHAM, O.

"MY DEAR MADAM SECRETARY: May I ask you to convey to the Associated Alumnae my deep sense of appreciation of the honor the association has conferred upon me in making me its honorary president, and to assure the members of the Associated Alumnae that at any and all times I stand ready to serve the best interests of the association in whatever way I can.

"Very sincerely,

"ISABEL HAMPTON ROBB."

PRESIDENT.—The items to which your attention was called in this correspondence will come up for your decision in due course of time. You have heard the correspondence. Bear it in mind and be ready to act upon it when the proper time comes. We will go on with our reports of the committees. We will next listen to the report of the Periodical Committee.

MISS DAVIS.—Madam President, the report of the Periodical Committee is incomplete. We have to wait for one of the members to form her ideas, and it is not ready to be presented. Can it be postponed?

PRESIDENT.—Yes. We will call for this report later. We will next listen to the report of the Committee for Condensing Reports of Local Alumnae Associations. I think the secretary has that.

The secretary read the following report as submitted by the committee:

"MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS: Your committee had a list of six questions printed and sent to the forty-nine associations comprising the National Alumnae. Forty-one sent replies, which is the best percentage of answers ever received.

"All but two have increased in membership, while without exception in the case of those reporting members dismissed, the members were dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues.

"The greater number of associations report lectures on various topics, three sending complete lists of subjects, which included the following:

"From St. Luke's, Chicago: 'X-Rays,' 'Consumers' League,' 'Romola,' 'Village Care of the Insane,' 'Floods,' 'Toxines,' and 'Blood' Examinations.' From the Johns Hopkins: 'Federation,' 'Coöperation of the Association in the War against Tuberculosis,' 'Consumers' League in Relation to Child Labor,' and 'Civil Service Reform.'

"The associations of New York City very generally took advantage of the opportunity to attend the course of lectures given at the League for Political Education, which was enjoyed very much and found exceedingly beneficial. A complete list of these topics will be found in the May number of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING.

"Throughout North Carolina, New Jersey, Illinois, and New York the greater part of the time was given to State registration, with the successful passage of the bills in these States in the order named.

"Many report much time given to sick members and means to increase the sick benefit fund, or raise money with which to endow rooms in their hospitals. Through lectures, concerts, and bazaars in some instances large sums of money were raised.

"Much charitable work has been done, one association thoroughly imbued with the spirit of it suggesting that each alumnae unite with some such organization.

"The plea for 'more social' given last year was closely followed by action with a great deal of good resulting. One alumnae reports an improvement in the *esprit de corps* by inviting graduates not members to these social meetings.

"Six associations report nothing accomplished either in an educational or social way. Four of these are from New York, and we know that representatives from these schools were working industriously for State registration.

"If the success of the course of study is to be judged by the amount of individual research, it cannot be said that much has been accomplished; but if the good the alumnae associations have done in charitable and other helpful and broadening works is taken as the standard, then the work is not only growing, but is in a most successful and flourishing condition, but not on study lines.

"Respectfully submitted,

"ANNA J. GREENLEES, Chairman Committee."

Name.	Membership.	New members.	Deaths.	Dropped from roll.	Resignations.	Number and purpose of meetings.	Work accomplished.	Suggestions.
Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia.	95	9	...	...	...	Nine business and one social.	One lecture by missionary from India; one, "A Ramble with Dickens Through London." Three children being educated in India.	.....
Orange Memorial.	90	15	2	2	2	Five business, four of which were followed by social; one special business.	One lecture. One tea given the graduating Class of 1902. Large sterilizer presented the Contagious Infirmary for nurses.	.....
The New York Post-Graduate Hospital.	124*	18	0	1	4	Ten business.	Club work carried on and joined with the other alumnae of New York for lectures at the League for Political Education for twelve weeks.	That nurses should avail themselves of institutes or leagues where they may hear questions of the day talked upon, rather than confining themselves to their own medical or surgical lectures.
St. Joseph's, Paterson, N.J.	11	...	2	...	2	Three annual business and social.	Memorial window contributed the chapel of the hospital in memory of the late superintendent. Room to be furnished for sick nurses.	.....
Augustana Hospital, Chicago.	49	9	...	...	...	Four business and social.	Awakening alumnae interest. Papers read on nursing subjects.	.....
Farrand Training-School.	85	8	...	2	2	Six business, educational, and social; Executive Committee, six.	Two lectures on social problems and parliamentary law. Contributed twenty-five dollars towards Visiting Nurse Association. Joined with Grace Hospital, Detroit, in bearing expense of substitute nurse for one month, while one of the regular visiting nurses had one month's experience in settlement work and district nursing in Chicago. Entertained the Superintendents Training-Schools during convention.	Advise taking active part in some charitable organization.
Hahnemann, Chicago.	50	6	...	2	2	Twelve business, six educational, one social.	Six lectures on parliamentary law. Paid four sick benefits.	More social meetings.
Paterson General.	54	4	2	...	2	Eight business.	Have taken care of sick members.	.....
St. Luke's, New York.	101	3	...	...	...	Six business.	Attended the course of lectures at the League for Political Education. Working to establish central registry, also to endow room for sick graduates.	Current events.
Toledo Hospital.	40	5	...	...	...	Twelve business, educational, and social.	Had the privilege of attending all pupil lectures at the hospital. Have established better fellowship and unity among members.	.....
Illinois Training-School.	264	27	3	25	...	Eight business and educational, three social.	Six lectures on medical and sociological subjects. Musicales, socials, annual banquet and reunion. Contributed towards endowment of Nurses' Home at Presbyterian Hospital.	Uniform course of lectures on topics outside the nurses' routine. More social.

\* Fourteen are in arrears for dues and not counted on list as voting members, otherwise the alumnae would have one hundred and thirty-eight members.

Name.	Membership.	New members.	Deaths.	Dropped from roll.	Resignations.	Number and purpose of meetings.	Work accomplished.	Suggestions.
Presbyterian Hospital, New York City.	124	18	1	...	...	Monthly, business and social.	Joined other alumnae associations in the course of lectures at League for Political Education, given for twelve successive weeks. Donated one hundred dollars to be used by one of their nurses in work among tuberculous patients in New York City.	.....
Garfield Memorial, Washington, D.C.	52	8	...	...	...	Nine business and educational, one social.	Considerable interest has been shown in the lectures, which have been delivered once a month, preceding the business meeting. Five lectures have been given to poor women under the auspices of the Christ Child Society.	.....
University of Michigan.	31	10	...	...	...	Nine business, also number of social.	Course on parliamentary law. Lectures on Consumers' League. Financial aid given the Hospital Circle of King's Daughters.	.....
Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital.	60	...	...	1	...	Two business.	.....	.....
University of Pennsylvania.	109	9	23	...	...	Ten business and one social.	.....	.....
Brooklyn Hospital.	102	9	1	1	...	Nine social and business.	Registry established in the hospital. Voted to raise five thousand dollar endowment before April, 1904.	.....
Methodist Episcopal, Brooklyn.	68	8	2	4	4	Ten business and social.	A reception tendered the graduating class.	.....
Columbia and Children's Hospitals, Washington, D. C.	56	6	...	2	...	Four business and social, one special.	Improvement in good-fellowship.	.....
St. Luke's, St. Paul, Minn.	63	16	1	...	...	Four business and one social.	Established sick benefit fund by each member giving five dollars independent of dues. Entertained Class of 1902.	.....
Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse.	44	5	...	...	...	Eight business and social, one adjourned meeting.	The principal work has been to care for the sick members. Fifty dollars has been paid towards furnishing a room in the hospital, in addition to one hundred given for the same purpose last year. Flowers sent to sick nurses.	.....
Rochester Homeopathic Hospital.	52	17	1	...	...	Four business, five educational, one special.	Course in parliamentary law. Nearly all the other work has been for the State Nurses' Bill.	Work for registration.
Long Island College Hospital.	124	13	...	1	...	Six business and social, two special.	Working for Central Registry for Long Island graduates. Joined in lectures at League for Political Education. Registry opened June 1.	.....
Lakeside Hospital.	27	7	...	...	...	Eight business, social, and educational.	Course in parliamentary law.	.....
Allegheny General.	93	3	1	...	...	Nine social and business.	Endowing room in new hospital. One thousand dollars raised by concerts, bazaars, etc. Now assessing each member twenty-five dollars for the fund.	.....

Name.	Membership.	New members.	Deaths.	Dropped from roll.	Resignations.	Number and purpose of meetings.	Work accomplished.	Suggestions.
Johns Hopkins, Baltimore.	263	28	...	...	...	Four business, educational, and social. Reunions after quarterly meetings. Reception.	Have assisted in maintaining course in economics at Teachers College, Columbia University. Talks on sociology. Classes for working girls. Established library at Nurses' Club, published an alumnae journal.	Philanthropic subjects. History of the nursing profession. Climatology. Tuberculosis. State registration.
St. Luke's, Chicago.	146	15	3	...	1	Seven business and four educational.	Six thousand dollar endowment fund raised for the benefit of sick nurses. Course of seven lectures on various topics.	Household and hospital economics.
Rhode Island Hospital.	113	8	3	...	2	Six business and social.	Cared for a sick nurse through a long illness, providing a nurse for several weeks and paid funeral expenses. One concert for sick fund.	.....
Massachusetts General.	218	18	1	...	1	Eight social.	Increase in good-fellowship.	Preliminary instruction for nurses.
University of Maryland, Baltimore.	70	8	...	...	...	Seven business, educational, and social.	Parliamentary law. Discussion of nurses' fees. Banquet and teas.	Sent History of Training-Schools to National Alumnae.
Rochester City Hospital.	87	9	...	...	5	Four business.	.....	.....
Buffalo General Hospital.	87	7	...	...	...	Four business and one social.	.....	.....
German, New York.	77	9	...	...	4	Monthly, business.	Work for sick fund.	.....
Bellevue, New York.	164	19	...	...	...	Seven business and one social.	United with other New York Alumnae Associations for lecture course at League for Political Education.	.....
Maine General.	34	4	...	1	1	Five business and educational, one social.	Lectures on various topics. Much interest awakened through social meetings. Sick fund given one member and dues suspended in the case of two others.	.....
New York Hospital.	285	18	1	...	1	Nine business and social.	Partial support of class in Nurses' Settlement. Joined lecture course at League for Political Education.	.....
Boston City Hospital.	137	27	1	...	...	One business, one social, four Executive Committee.	Sick members visited.	.....
Protestant Episcopal, Philadelphia.	103	8	1	...	...	Monthly, business, and social.	Joined the Pennsylvania Branch Consumers' League, also Philadelphia County Nurses' Association.	National Pension Fund to be managed by Associated Alumnae.
Pennsylvania Hospital.	103	19	2	...	...	Ten business, four followed by social.	Sewed for the sick poor in Philadelphia. Joined Philadelphia County Nurses' Association, which had lectures on literary subjects once a week.	.....
Mercy Hospital, Chicago.	78	24	...	...	...	Eight business and educational.	Course in parliamentary law. Increased sick benefit fund, also to have a course of lectures.	.....
Erie County Hospital.	52	3	1	...	1	Seven business, twelve educational, three social.	Twelve lessons in parliamentary law. A sum of money raised. Improvement in fellowship.	More social and try to raise funds.
Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital.	106	17	...	...	1	Ten business and educational, one social.	.....	.....

PRESIDENT.—You have heard the report. Is there any discussion or are there any questions to be asked regarding this report? It covers a great deal of work. It meant a great deal of work for the chairman of the two committees, which were consolidated last year, forming the Educational Committee, and possibly someone would like to inquire a little regarding some particular item. If there are no questions, we will pass on to the report of the Committee on Arrangements.

MISS DOLLIVER.—The Committee on Arrangements reports as follows:

"Potter Hall was engaged at the rate of fifteen dollars per day. A stenographer was engaged at the rate of five dollars for the first day and ten dollars per day for the two session days, and an additional charge of ten cents per hundred words for writing out the reports."

PRESIDENT.—Our next report will be the report of the Committee upon the Revision of the Constitution. This committee had the report handed back to it last year, as the assembly said, "To put in shape for another year." The committee, which is almost the same as last year,—some changes were made in it,—felt that it had almost exhausted itself and its resources last year. Therefore it would call your attention to the constitution as presented to the assembly last year, which you will find in the July JOURNAL.

The following report of Committee on Revision of the Constitution was read:

"The Committee on Revision of the Constitution is but a partial one, owing to the resignation of two members—Miss Ross, on account of absence from the country, and Miss Gross, on account of the pressure of other duties.

"It therefore seemed best to submit the revised constitution to each alumnae association represented in this body as it was presented to the last annual convention.

"Accordingly, it appeared before them some months ago for discussion and for recommendations regarding changes and amendments.

"This committee recommends only such changes in the revision as are necessary on account of the vote of last year and such others as are required by the terms of the charter or articles of incorporation.

"By the charter we must make our constitution contain the name, object, officers, and annual meetings.

"The wisdom of including also provision for amendments to the constitution will be decided by the convention, but this committee recommends that all other articles be placed in the by-laws for the present.

"Respectfully submitted,

"MARY M. RIDDLE, Chairman."

PRESIDENT.—You have heard the report of this committee. Will you accept this report? It does not necessarily follow, if you accept this report, that you adopt the constitution which this report presents to you. It simply means that you will accept the work of the committee. What is your pleasure regarding it?

MISS BROBSON.—Madam President, I move that the report of this committee be accepted.

The motion was seconded by Miss Richards and carried.

PRESIDENT.—The report is accepted. The constitution as printed in the last annual report is now before you, and we will proceed to take it up. You must keep in mind, of course, those points which were voted upon last year, and which make our constitution read just a little differently from what you find it printed there, but you will find authority for everything a little farther on in the report. How shall we consider this constitution? Shall we consider it article by article?



MRS. HUTCHINSON.—I move that we consider it article by article.  
The motion was seconded by Miss Parsons and carried.

PRESIDENT.—We will then proceed to present this constitution to you article by article, and the secretary will read each article as it occurs.

SECRETARY.—Madam President, I should like to ask that everyone making a motion will present it in writing, duly signed.

PRESIDENT.—We will take up first the name, the object, the officers, and the meetings. Those four items must be placed in our constitution, and we will consider those first. Then if you choose to place anything more in the constitution, it will have to be taken up later.

SECRETARY.—Constitution, "Article I., Name: This association shall be known as the Nurses' Associated Alumnae of the United States."

PRESIDENT.—It is almost unnecessary to pass upon that because we are obliged to have it, since that, as I understand it, is what we are called in our charter. But in order to make the proceedings uniform we will vote on each of these.

A vote was taken and the name was adopted.

SECRETARY.—"Article II., Objects: The objects of this association shall be to strengthen the union of nursing organizations, to elevate nursing education, to promote ethical standards in all the relations of the nursing profession."

MRS. ROBB.—I would like to ask for the benefit of the delegates who are here for the first time if, as the "Objects" stand now, it will permit the association to conduct a periodical or own property? If, for instance, we had a gift, a bequest, made to us, are we, according to that article, in condition to accept it?

PRESIDENT.—We will ask Miss Dock to answer that, as she is more familiar with the subject.

MISS DOCK.—Any kind of a charter enables the incorporated association to hold property, because that is the fundamental purpose of the charter,—to make the body legally responsible,—and this charter enables the Associated Alumnae to hold any property, real estate, bonds, money, or personal property.

MISS PALMER.—May I ask how the objects stood in the original constitution? I have not a copy.

SECRETARY (reads).—"The objects of this association shall be: To establish and maintain a code of ethics; to elevate the standard of nursing education; to promote the usefulness and honor, the financial and other interests of the nursing profession."

MRS. ROBB.—Perhaps the chairman of the Committee on Constitution will explain the reason why the committee considered it wise to leave off the final clause.

PRESIDENT.—Because we knew, as nearly as I can remember, it was so long ago, that we were at that time an association for educational purposes, and we thought that possibly it would simplify matters somewhat if we did not claim to be a business body.

MRS. HUTCHINSON.—While our charter seems to forbid our conducting a business for profit, would it be possible to receive bequests and use them for the foundation of scholarships for the members of the association?

PRESIDENT.—That is on the same principle as holding property, I should think, Miss Dock?

MISS DOCK.—Yes.

MISS WATERMAN.—I move that Article II. on "Objects" be accepted as it stands in the charter of incorporation.

The motion was seconded by Miss Tuttle and carried.

PRESIDENT.—We will pass on to the next article, "Officers."

The secretary read Article III. (new numbering) of the constitution.

SECRETARY.—In order to save time I would move that we insert the article *a* before "first" and "second" and before "secretary" and "treasurer," strike out *and* between "first" and "second vice-president," and insert vice-president, making the clause read thus: "The officers of this association shall be a president, a first vice-president, a second vice-president, a secretary, and a treasurer; they shall have such duties as shall be hereinafter provided."

PRESIDENT.—You have heard the amendment to the article, and we will now vote upon it.

The motion was carried.

SECRETARY.—"Article IV. (new numbering), Annual Meeting: The annual meeting of this association shall include all officers of the association and delegates from nursing organizations in such proportion to their numbers as shall be hereinafter specified, permanent members and visitors according to the rules of the association;" and on page 770 of the Fifth Annual Report we find the following: "Moved by Miss Riddle, seconded by Miss Ross, that a list of charter members be printed in the constitution and by-laws, that the aforesaid members be given the privilege of voting, and that a clause to that effect be inserted in the by-laws."

PRESIDENT.—I would ask, before we take any action upon this motion, that the secretary read the corresponding article in the old constitution. It is Article X. in the old constitution, page 7.

SECRETARY.—"Article X., Annual Meeting: The annual meeting of this association shall include all officers of the association, the Judicial Council, State and provincial directors, delegates from Associated Alumnae, in such proportion to their numbers as shall be hereinafter specified, permanent members and visitors according to the rules of the association."

PRESIDENT.—I would like to ask Miss Dock, before we go any further, if our charter says anything about Judicial Council, etc.

MISS DOCK.—No, Madam Chairman, the article in the charter relating to meetings only specifies that there shall be an annual meeting and where the offices of the association shall be. If I remember rightly, I gave the office of the association as New York City, New York State. The charter requires nothing further as to the details.

PRESIDENT.—So that we would not be out of order if we adopted this article as we have it here regarding the annual meeting?

MISS PALMER.—Madam President, wouldn't it be advisable to put that clause in the by-laws and not in the constitution? It is fixed in the constitution, and very difficult to change, and in an incorporated society we cannot change without applying to the Legislature, and with the growth of our society it may be necessary to have additional representatives in some way; and except the matter of the annual meeting, I think that clause would be better in the by-laws.

PRESIDENT.—The idea is this: I understand it is already incorporated in our charter, and if it is in our charter, mustn't we have it in our constitution. Miss Dock, will you tell us about this again?

MISS DOCK.—The charter says the society shall hold an annual meeting,

and the headquarters of the society shall be in New York City, and nothing further—no conditions about membership or details. You can put anything you like in your constitution and by-laws. You can only not change that part which is in the charter.

MISS PALMER.—The first article in the by-laws should be put in the constitution.

PRESIDENT.—“This association shall hold an annual meeting at such time and place as may be determined upon by the association from year to year.”

MISS DAVIS.—Under the charter, for business purposes we are obliged to put this in our constitution—the time when we meet, but not the place. The place is left to our discretion, but for business purposes there must be the date and hour in the constitution, according to the laws of New York State.

SECRETARY.—That is not true of membership incorporation.

PRESIDENT.—We understand the same does not hold good for membership incorporation. Which of these articles shall we include in our constitution? We are now awaiting a motion.

MISS RHODES.—I move that Article I. of the by-laws as it stands be made Article IV. in the constitution.

Seconded by Miss Cabaniss and carried.

PRESIDENT.—That provides for our constitution. We must have name, objects, officers, and meetings. Now the question arises, Shall we place anything else in our constitution, or shall we place everything else in our by-laws?

MISS PARSONS.—I move that everything else be placed in the by-laws.

The motion was seconded by Miss Noyes and carried.

PRESIDENT.—We will now proceed with the reading of the by-laws.

MISS DAVIS.—I would like to ask if the amendments to the constitution can go in the constitution, or should they go in the by-laws?

PRESIDENT.—You can't amend the constitution very well until we change our charter.

MISS DAVIS.—We did.

PRESIDENT.—That was before we had a charter.

SECRETARY.—In the constitution, as the amendment stands, I have omitted the clause on “Eligibility.” Reads Article III., “Eligibility.”

SECRETARY.—It was further amended last year to read “such societies to be acceptable to this society.”

MISS DAMER.—Madam President, I would move that this article be accepted as read with the amendment made at the last annual meeting.

MISS PALMER.—Madam President, in this article, as it now stands, we would debar some of the State organizations, would we not?

PRESIDENT.—I think not.

MISS PALMER.—The article reads “graduates from general hospitals.” In many of the State societies are there not graduates of insane hospitals and special hospitals?

PRESIDENT.—I think that was discussed last year, and we said at that time they would be eligible for the Associated Alumnae.

MISS PALMER.—I think we did, but that requisition as it now stands would rule out the New York State society absolutely.

PRESIDENT.—There is now a motion before the house that the article be accepted with the amendment made last year, but if this is to bar out certain societies, we are now ready for suggestion.

MISS DOCK.—Madam Chairman, if the time for a discussion has arrived on this motion, may I speak a few words? The whole question of eligibility necessarily resolves itself into a choice between two courses. One is, whether the Associated Alumnae will discard all of its former standards of eligibility for membership; that is, whether it shall give up the requirements of general training in the hospital, the crusade against private duty by undergraduates, and to a very large extent all of its educational standards. The other is, whether it shall begin now to merge itself into a union of State societies and lose its former character.

I used to look forward to the time when our National association would be composed of delegates from State societies, but yet I cannot help now but realize that to attain that in a way satisfactory to all our educational ideas will take a very long period of time, and in my mind it is a question whether it is feasible for the Associated Alumnae at this early period to begin to discard its former educational standard. I am thoroughly in sympathy with the absolutely democratic character of our State societies. But I also see very plainly that there must be in the country some body especially delegated to maintain the highest educational standard that is possible.

Now the question in my mind is whether the cause of educational progress will not be better advanced by having this society, for a number of years at any rate, retain its comparatively strict and high standing. The State societies must begin with the lowest standards compatible with professional ideals. They will for a long while probably represent the minimum degree of education. This Associated Alumnae has always stood for the maximum. Now is it ready to give up the maximum and descend to the minimum? If not, it seems to me, for the present at least, the most practical arrangement would be to include our State societies on a friendly basis, on what you might call a fraternal delegate basis. I do not, Madam President, express any decided views, because I admit I see very plainly a great deal on both sides. I see the educational value of having one body in a community which strictly adheres to the highest standard, because I believe its mission, message, and purpose is to beckon on the struggling and democratic communities which are trying to improve, but which are obliged to rest on the minimum basis of requirement.

MISS BROBSON.—I believe, with Miss Dock, that we ought to keep the standard high. I don't think we ought to lower it in the least bit.

MRS. HUTCHINSON.—Madam President, we thoroughly agree with Miss Dock in what she has said about the difference between State associations and the Associated Alumnae.

MISS DAVIS.—They put in the constitution of the State society the object of that society. If it is identical with this, I don't see any advantage of having the two. I should like to know what the object is of the State society, and what we put in the constitution as that object—whether we are stealing any of their thunder, as it were, or whether we stand on our own basis.

MISS DOCK.—All the State societies, excepting New York, specify definitely in their constitution that their object is primarily to attain legislation which will fix a standard.

SECRETARY.—Madam President, I should like to speak on the question of the third year and its use for the sending of the pupil nurse out upon private duty. In my estimation it is an injustice to the public and to the nurse. It is advanced by some that the experience is a valuable one for the pupil; if this

be so, there is always the field of district work where she may minister and acquire this experience, and that no one could fail to approve, as it would give her an insight into "how the other half—indeed, the other three-quarters—live," a knowledge of which no woman or man can have too much.

MISS WILCOX.—As representing the New Haven Hospital, I would say we have a three-years' course; we send out our pupil nurses the last eight months of their course, and only eight months. We are two organizations; the Connecticut Training-school for Nurses is connected with the hospital.

MISS DOCK.—I don't want to take more than my share of time, Madam Chairman, but I want to endorse what the secretary has said. I am perfectly convinced from what I have seen in many instances that the third year is often a fraud to the nurse. I know many schools which have adopted the three-years' course and which have in nowise improved their curriculum; they have not shortened their hours; they really give the nurses no extra advantages in education. The term "general hospital" is so indefinite that it really means nothing at all. I would like to see this association set an example to all the societies by discarding the term "general hospital" and by specifying a course of practical training which this society thinks is the ideal at present for the nurse. I would like to see private work done by undergraduates, whether in the second, third, or fourth year, or whether for a week or a month or for a year, absolutely condemned.

PRESIDENT.—I would like to ask if Miss Dock has anything she could offer as an amendment for this article.

MISS DOCK.—I would rather leave that to the delegates.

MISS PARSONS.—I understand that when nurses come before the legislators that the expression "general hospital" does not convey anything to them, because the so-called general hospitals train principally in medical and surgical work, and they are not considered general in the regular way, because they do not give training in obstetrical work, nervous diseases, etc., and if the idea is to have this article stand, wouldn't it be better to strike out that expression, "general hospital," and say "hospitals where medical and surgical work is had"?

MISS SEIDENSTICKER.—The term "general hospital" could be defined by each society as we have defined it in Illinois. "General hospital" there means a hospital giving a relative amount of work in medical, surgical, and children's diseases, in order to make a nurse eligible for registration.

PRESIDENT.—We have had a motion, which is not seconded, a motion that this article be accepted as it was read, to become the first section of the by-laws.

MRS. ROBE.—Can we not refer it back to the Committee on Constitution and let them report on it?

MISS DAMER.—I endorse all Miss Dock has said, because you all know I stand for a high standard and high ideals. In bringing this matter up my idea was not for a discussion of the State organizations, but just eligibility to membership, and my idea was not to take the State associations in as regular members, but to put it in this form, as it is in our present constitution—alumnæ associations and nurses' clubs. I think the idea is more to bring in the scattered nurses' clubs, so that they will be eligible. The Buffalo Nurses' Association had at one time an equal standard, and perhaps a little higher in some ways. I am sorry to say it has lowered it of late. The club in Denver I think has as high standards as we demand, and some of the other societies have where members of alumnæ have gone from home and formed local clubs, and if it were



possible to allow those clubs to come in, I would do so. We might put in "nursing organizations and nurses' clubs." Then we could decide afterwards in our membership article about the State organizations—in what way they should come in, whether merely be affiliated in a friendly way or come in as regular members. I don't think they should come in as regular members unless we change our whole standard.

PRESIDENT.—Will Miss Damer withdraw the first motion?

MISS DAMER.—I should be pleased to.

PRESIDENT.—The motion to refer this back to the committee will be in order.

MRS. ROBB.—I move that the article on eligibility be referred back to the Committee on Constitution to report to-morrow morning.

MISS DAMER.—I would like to say one word more. I am entirely in sympathy with all Miss Dock has said on the subject, but there is one more point which I think has not been touched upon, and that is that the State societies are made up almost entirely, I think, of either individuals or societies that are now represented in this association. It would mean, if they come in as full members, a certain amount of duplication of members. At the same time I do believe there is very much to be gained if it could be so arranged that all of the different kinds of organizations that are working for higher education could be affiliated and come together once a year as the Associated Alumnae does now.

PRESIDENT.—Is Mrs. Robb's motion seconded?

The motion was seconded by Miss Fulmer and carried.

PRESIDENT.—We will take up one more article:

The secretary reads Article IV., "Membership"—new Article II. of by-laws.

MISS PARSONS.—I move that in the last clause of this article the word "to" be inserted instead of "in."

MRS. HUTCHINSON.—With the word "in" is it not limited to nurses?

PRESIDENT.—If it were changed to "to" it would not be limited to nurses. Is this motion seconded?

The motion was seconded by Miss Williams and lost.

MISS SMITH.—We have Article IV. of the by-laws on membership. Couldn't it be put in altogether as one by-law? This is only Article IV. of the constitution, but the by-law embodies the explanation of this.

MISS HEALY.—I move a reconsideration of that amendment.

PRESIDENT.—There is a little discussion about the rejection of the amendment, and it is moved now by Miss Healy that we reconsider the motion.

MISS CABANISS.—I second the motion.

SECRETARY.—I move as an amendment that we make the reconsidering of that motion the first item of business at the afternoon session.

Miss Healy withdrew her motion.

PRESIDENT.—That will be our first business, then, at the afternoon session. We will adjourn at this time until two o'clock. I think we should properly go into executive session.

MISS DAMER.—Madam President, our constitution says that the Nominating Committee shall be appointed at the end of the first session of the first day's meeting.

PRESIDENT.—We must go into a short executive session for the purpose of forming the Nominating Committee; therefore we adjourn at this time, and the delegates remain to go into executive session.



June 11, 1903.

SECOND DAY—THIRD SESSION.

The president called the convention to order at two o'clock.

PRESIDENT.—We will first ask for announcements or notices from the Committee on Arrangements.

Miss Dolliver read the announcements already made.

PRESIDENT.—We have also one other announcement to be made, which I am sure will be of great interest to you all, and to the reading of which I ask your undivided attention. Miss Van Kirk will present this announcement.

MISS VAN KIRK.—I wish to make an announcement for THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING, that the JOURNAL will offer two prizes of fifty dollars each for the best essay on the following subjects:

“The shortcomings of the teaching and methods of the present training-schools from the standpoint of the graduate in private work.”

“The shortcomings of the teaching and methods of the present training-schools from the standpoint of the graduate engaged in hospital work.”

“The requirements which we ask of those competing for the prize are as follows:

“The articles must not exceed fifteen hundred words.

“They must be typewritten.

“The value of the practical suggestions as well as the literary style will be considered in the awarding of the prizes.

“In sending in the articles, we ask especially that the name of the writer be enclosed in an envelope and sealed and sent to the editor.

“The articles must all be in the editor's hands by the 1st of September.”

The editor of the magazine, Miss Palmer, requests, as I said before, that the name of the writer be enclosed and sealed in an envelope, and Miss Palmer will then designate, without knowing the individual, the number of the paper.

We hope each one of you will circulate this among the hospitals and nurses in the place you represent.

PRESIDENT.—This brings us to the unfinished articles of the constitution which we left this morning. There was a motion, which was withdrawn, that the question of the amendment to the article in the by-laws relating to membership, in changing the word “in” to “to,” be reconsidered. We will now listen to a motion for reconsideration. This motion must come from someone who voted with the prevailing side.

MISS CABANISS.—I voted with the prevailing side, and I make a motion that we reconsider the vote.

The motion was seconded by Miss Paxton and carried.

PRESIDENT.—The vote is to reconsider, and we stand just where we did this morning, and we now await a motion.

MISS FREDERICK.—Madam President, will you kindly state to the association just what it means to strike out the word “in” and insert the word “to,” so that all may have a clear idea.

PRESIDENT.—The understanding of the person who made the motion, I think, should be called for in this instance. I believe Miss Parsons made the motion, and I will ask her to explain just what she did mean.

MISS PARSONS.—Madam President, as the phrase reads now I understand that only nurses could be elected as honorary members, and it seemed to me that it was desirable to be in a position to elect any person who should do

anything worthy of such an honor, whether in or outside the profession of nursing.

MISS FREDERICK.—Madam President, will that not render it impossible to elect nurses who have distinguished themselves in the profession?

PRESIDENT.—Not at all, because if they rendered service in the profession, they rendered it to the profession.

MISS FREDERICK.—But it means anybody can be elected an honorary member.

PRESIDENT.—Of course.

MISS FREDERICK.—It takes in anyone who is not in the profession of nursing. I think as a profession we want to render the honor to those of our own profession, not to any outside person.

MISS ANDERSON.—I understand that we already have one or two honorary members, who are not in the nursing profession.

PRESIDENT.—We have.

MISS ANDERSON.—Then I should like to ask what we can do with those honorary members.

PRESIDENT.—This wouldn't affect them, but prohibit us from electing more.

MISS CABANISS.—What return can we make to our benefactors except such a recognition as making them honorary members? They would have few privileges; as I understand it, it is simply a title,—an empty title,—but it is an expression of appreciation, and if we are to hold property, it is possible we may have benefactors, and could we not say "in and to" the nursing profession, and include both prepositions?

MISS ANDERSON.—As we have already established a precedent in this matter, it seems to me that should influence us somewhat.

MISS ALLEN.—I want to know why we need change it, as we have elected people who do not belong to the profession as the article stands now?

PRESIDENT.—Will someone answer it? Why do we change it at all?

MISS CABANISS.—Madam President, because it has not been clearly expressed.

PRESIDENT.—That is the idea, because it has not been clearly expressed before, and our right to elect honorary members under this constitution is questioned, and we wish to make it unquestionable. A motion is in order, if we are to have one. Would Miss Cabaniss make that as a motion?

MISS CABANISS.—I move that the clause in the last section referring to membership, which is the fourth article in the old constitution, be made to read "in and to the nursing profession."

MISS ANDERSON.—If the word "to" includes the word "in," it seems to me it is an awkward and rather ambiguous sentence to put in "in and to." I think the president's suggestion that the word "to" includes nurses is right.

MISS HOLLISTER.—I second Miss Cabaniss's motion.

PRESIDENT.—You have heard the motion. Those in favor of amending that clause of the constitution for the by-laws which says "Honorary membership shall consist only of women who shall have rendered distinguished services in and to the nursing profession" will manifest it by saying "aye;" opposed, "no."

The motion was lost.

PRESIDENT.—We will have this article upon membership read again.

Secretary read Article IV., "Membership," again.

PRESIDENT.—You have heard this article from the by-laws. What is your pleasure regarding it?

MRS. HUTCHINSON.—I move that the clause remain as it is.

The motion was seconded by Miss Duensing.

MRS. HUTCHINSON.—May I ask for the counting of the vote?

PRESIDENT.—We will call for a rising vote.

The number in favor was forty-nine; opposed, twenty-three.

PRESIDENT.—The motion is carried, and it remains as it is. Now what shall be done with this article?

MISS BROBSON.—I move that the article be adopted as it is.

The motion was seconded by Miss Smith and carried.

PRESIDENT.—We will pass on to the reading of the next.

Secretary read Article VI., "Board of Directors."

PRESIDENT.—You have heard the article as read. What is your pleasure regarding it?

MISS BROBSON.—Madam President, can we decide on that article until we decide on the membership? We are waiting to see about the State associations—whether they are coming in as associate or as active members.

MRS. ROBB.—I move that the consideration of Article VI. shall be postponed until after the report of the Committee on Constitution on the article on eligibility.

The motion was seconded by Miss Seidensticker and carried.

Secretary read Article VIII., on "Amendments."

PRESIDENT.—You have heard this article. What is your pleasure regarding it?

MISS ALLEN.—I move that the article stand as read.

MISS WHITTAKER.—I second the motion.

MISS DAMER.—That is an amendment to the constitution. We closed our discussion on the constitution this morning, and the amendment clause would have to be referred to the by-laws or taken as the last clause of the constitution and by-laws.

MISS SMITH.—I move an amendment that the adoption of the clause be deferred until the final discussion about the constitution take place.

The motion was seconded by Miss Rhodes and carried.

SECRETARY.—The next article will be Article II. of the by-laws—"Duties of Officers." (Reads article.)

MISS DAMER.—I move that the article be accepted as read.

The motion was seconded by Miss Fulmer and carried.

Secretary read Article III., "Board of Directors."

MISS SEIDENSTICKER.—I move that this article be deferred until we hear from the committee on the eligibility clause.

The motion was seconded by Miss Brobson and carried.

MISS SMITH.—Madam President, we are consuming a great deal of time. I make a motion that Articles IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. be omitted until after the question on eligibility be brought up and decided upon.

The motion was seconded by Miss Hendrickson and carried.

Secretary read Article IX., "Nominating Committee."

Attention was called also to the suggestions in regard to this clause on page 791, Fifth Annual Report.

MISS SMITH.—I move that the clause be accepted as read.

MISS ALLEN.—I second the motion.

MISS BROBSON.—Can we decide now? We have not any affiliated members.

PRESIDENT.—It depends on what we call "affiliated."

MRS. HUTCHINSON.—I should like to ask for information about how large is the Nominating Committee under existing circumstances.

PRESIDENT.—The Nominating Committee is organized to-day I believe consists of seven members.

MISS BROBSON.—Wouldn't that motion have to be withdrawn until we decide on the affiliated associations?

MISS PALMER.—Madam President, I think the term "affiliated associations" could be applied to "alumnae associations." The term "alumnae association" means only women graduates. It does not mean any special form of organization, and our title of Associated Alumnae allows us to include in our organizations any organizations we see fit to decide upon.

PRESIDENT.—We will ask that the article be read just as it was amended last year.

Secretary read article as amended.

PRESIDENT.—The motion we have has had no amendment. We have had some suggestions, but we have had no amendment. We give an opportunity, before we put this motion, for an amendment.

MRS. ROBB.—I think it would be well to give the delegates an opportunity to think over this article before voting upon it. I think it is a very important article. I move that Article IX. be not voted upon until the report on the article on eligibility be presented.

PRESIDENT.—There is a motion already before the convention.

MISS SMITH.—Madam President, I withdraw the motion.

PRESIDENT.—The motion to reconsider is withdrawn, and we will now take Mrs. Robb's motion, which is that the voting on this article be deferred with the other deferred articles.

The motion was seconded by Miss Whittaker and carried.

MISS DAMER.—I would like to move that the report of the Committee on By-Laws be called for as the first item of business to-morrow morning for discussion, and all further discussion be deferred until after we receive that report.

The motion was seconded by Miss Palmer.

PRESIDENT.—You have heard the motion that all further discussion upon the constitution be deferred until the executive session to-morrow morning.

The motion was carried.

PRESIDENT.—This brings us to our regular programme,—reports of State societies. A good many of these reports, I understand,—or some of them, at least,—have not reached the secretary, but we hope to be able to hear from a certain number. We will call for the report of the New York State Association, by Miss Dock.

MISS DOCK.—Madam President, I have had given me a paper prepared by Miss Cadmus, of our New York State Society, as she is unable to be here. Her paper is somewhat of a summary of the work done in all the States,—Illinois, Virginia, North Carolina, and New Jersey, as well as New York,—but I think there are delegates from all those States, so possibly a few extracts from this paper will be in order, and then we may have the pleasure of hearing individually from each State.

MISS PETERSON.—Madam President, I move that we hear the paper.

Seconded by Miss Allen and carried.

MRS. ROBB.—I know Miss Dock is in a position and able to make a report

from New York State, but it seems to me if the other delegates are here from other States, they should be heard.

PRESIDENT.—Miss Dock thinks it will be very much more interesting to hear directly from the State societies, and as long as their delegates are here, notwithstanding prepared reports have been sent, we shall expect to hear from them. Therefore Miss Dock suggests that we first ask Mrs. Hutchinson to speak for Illinois.

MRS. HUTCHINSON.—Madam President and ladies, at our regular meeting we had several papers read. One was prepared by Sister Ignatius, and it was the sense of that meeting that that paper should be sent on here and read at this national meeting. I think Miss Sherlock will present the paper of Sister Ignatius.

ORGANIZATION OF AUXILIARY SOCIETIES THROUGHOUT THE STATE OF  
ILLINOIS—SISTER IGNATIUS

“‘*E pluribus unum*’ (one out of many). This, the motto of our nation, conveys to our minds the object of our meeting here to-day—the meeting or convening of the State Association of Graduate Nurses. The object of this meeting is that the nurses may become better acquainted with one another, and also come to a better understanding of the law which provides for State registration.

“The object of this paper is to suggest plans for the organization of local *alumnæ* associations throughout the State. Illinois covers an area of fifty-six thousand six hundred and five square miles, being three hundred and eighty-eight miles long and two hundred and twelve miles wide. It looks like a gigantic work, yet in these days of steam and electricity things heretofore difficult are comparatively easy.

“In the State of Illinois there are sixty-five hospitals, of which forty-nine are in Chicago, leaving only sixteen hospitals distributed throughout the other parts of the State. In this State we have fifty training-schools, thirty-two of which are located in Chicago. According to these statistics there are less than twenty training-schools throughout the State outside of Chicago. It is estimated that there are twenty-five hundred graduate nurses in the State of Illinois. Of these about two thousand are in Chicago, leaving only about five hundred scattered throughout the State. About three hundred are annually added to the ranks—graduates from the fifty regular schools of the State.

“One of the objects of this State association is to bring these women together in one solid body regularly organized. At this period of the world’s existence we hear on all sides, ‘This is an era of improvement.’ The key-note is—higher education and better methods of doing all things. In order to accomplish these ends we see all classes of labor forming societies and holding their meetings. Beginning with the school-boys, the college youths, mechanics, merchants, manufacturers, pro-



fessors of all the arts and sciences—all are following in the same direction. One may ask, 'Why all this organizing?' The response from each would be, 'For higher and better things.'

"The trained nurses, catching inspiration from their surroundings and realizing the advantages to be derived by forming a bond of union and working together for the general good, have labored earnestly to form this State association, the primary object of which is to attain State registration for the trained nurse, which would give professional nursing a place among the recognized professions and place it under the protection of State law.

"It is not yet two years since the first meeting was held with the view of forming this association and securing State registration for nurses. June 22, 1901, a few nurses met in the rooms of the Visiting Nurses' Association at the invitation of Miss Harriet Fulmer. The invitations were responded to, and the energy with which they labored is proven by the success achieved.

"The few nurses who met in those rooms formed the nucleus of this body of representative women assembled here to-day from every part of the State of Illinois.

"The primary object of the organization attained, we may pass on to others. Each graduate nurse in the State must feel it her duty to aid in elevating the standard of the trained nurse. Each one must feel it a responsibility resting upon herself to contribute her share to this great work. No nurse should allow herself to think that she will not be missed if she should take no interest in the association. She will be missed, for every trained nurse is a factor, and must necessarily be productive of either good or evil. Which shall it be?

"No one can be neutral. Let none be content to be a drone in the hive, but each one go from flower to flower and collect the honey found in each and store it away for distribution whenever an opportunity occurs.

"In order thus to aid our sister nurses we must organize. The training-schools outside of Chicago should form alumnae associations, and those in turn form associate alumnae, have their meetings, and discuss the best means for the training-schools of the outlying districts to keep in communication with the central organization in Chicago.

"Let each school, no matter how small, form its alumnae and have its meetings regularly. Do nothing by halves. It will soon be found that many advantages are derived from interchange of thought, drawn forth by discussion of the various topics concerning the duties of a nurse to her patient, her doctor, and to herself.

"If the school is too distant from Chicago for the nurses to attend



the quarterly meetings, they might send a delegate, who could represent them, and thus keep informed of the progress made.

"We would also suggest the formation of a superintendents' society, as the work of the *alumnae* will largely depend on the encouragement and aid of the superintendents. They should advise the nurses to carefully note symptoms of cases and write papers on anything which would be a source of instruction. They must not wait for something extraordinary—which may not occur in a lifetime—nor be deterred by the fear of not being sufficiently rhetorical. Doing this kind of work will compel a nurse to review her studies and refresh her mind by research. We are told results without research are dead and useless. Carlyle says our school hours should be all the days and nights of our existence. This is especially true of a nurse, as every patient may be to her a new book full of individuality and interest.

"Let nothing be too small or unimportant for a nurse to notice and attend to, as trifles constitute perfection, and perfection is no mere trifle.

"The Illinois State Association must be to each nurse one great constellation formed of many stars differing in magnitude and lustre. Let each school become a star forming this constellation, and each member of every school feel in honor bound to contribute her very best efforts to preserve the lustre and never tarnish the name of her school.

"The number of beds in the hospital or the number of pupils in the school should not be so much a consideration or criterion of standard as the perfection of the work done by each nurse.

"Let each nurse, then, whether the institution be large or small in which she may be placed, resolve that she will faithfully and conscientiously acquit herself of her duty to the sick regardless of creed, color, or nation. By caring thus kindly for each of God's afflicted children she will merit the reward which Christ Himself was pleased to promise to those who ministered to the sick and suffering, for has He not said, 'As long as you did it to one of these my least brethren, you did it to me'?

"At this meeting the members might consider the advisability of having an Illinois State Association journal of nursing. It may not be practical just yet, but the seed of the thought may be planted, and it will grow. It might prove an incentive to greater mental improvement by inducing the nurses to write articles which would be items of interest and instruction to nurses, whether graduates or pupils.

"Thus far the organization has been blest with the unity and harmony of its members, and we believe that this unity is in a great measure the secret of its success.

"Let each member, now and always, contribute her best efforts to elevating the nursing profession and religiously guarding the union,

harmony, and good name of its members. Then may we truly be many in one, working in unison for one noble end."

PRESIDENT.—I will ask if Miss Webb, of the Virginia State Association, who is on the programme, is present and will make her report?

REGISTRATION IN VIRGINIA

MISS WEBB.—"Virginia, the second State to follow New York in the organization of the State Nurses' Association, made its first movement in this direction June 13, 1901, at the Nurses' Settlement, Richmond, Va. There was a large gathering of nurses from all over the State, with unusual enthusiasm shown, each nurse realizing that *our* profession, like every other, needed regulation and control, but probably not appreciating that much hard work was involved, ignorance to be enlightened, and, above all, prejudice to be overcome.

"We took no hasty action in the matter, but quietly worked among ourselves, and feeling our way very carefully as regarded legislation.

"At the second annual meeting the constitution and by-laws submitted by the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws after being carefully considered were adopted. A Committee on State Registration was then appointed, and within less than twelve months a bill regulating the profession of nursing was proposed to the General Assembly of the Old Dominion, meeting with prompt approval in the Senate, but the "Fogies" of the House of Delegates opposed it for awhile. The nurses of Richmond were advised by Mr. William Glasgow, the promoter of the bill, of the opposition, and were sent for to come to the Capitol. A delegation of thirty nurses went down and the enemy was soon routed.

"We rejoice to announce to this assembly that the Senate Bill No. 300 has been duly signed by the Governor of Virginia, and at the Third Annual Convention, held in Charlottesville, May 18, an Examining Board of twelve nurses for the Virginia State Nurses' Association was submitted to the Governor, and he has chosen five members, of which the board is to be composed.

"We by no means believe that our work is finished in this matter, gratifying as our results have been. To maintain a defensive attitude against those who will assuredly make an effort to break down our laws will be the work of our State association.

"We are indeed gratified to know that since the annual meeting, held May 18, two hospitals of our State have raised the standard of their training-schools, and we sincerely trust that at the next convention of the Associated Alumnae the State of Virginia will be able to make a report of many others which have realized the great importance of a high technical and ethical standard for their school."

PRESIDENT.—Surely the Massachusetts nurses may take heart. Has Miss Hollister, of the New Jersey State Association, any report to make.

MISS HOLLISTER.—Madam President, Mrs. Peterson has been more actively engaged in the State work and can give a much better report than I.

PRESIDENT.—Will Mrs. Peterson please come to the platform and kindly tell us about the New Jersey State Association?

MRS. PETERSON.—Madam President, I would like to say that you will hear our report in the letter that I presume Miss Dock will read later, as a full report was sent to Miss Cadmus. However, I can tell you that the New Jersey State Association has been working very hard, and has been successful in passing its bill, although it is a small bill, like the State. You will see it here (showing the bills as printed in the JOURNAL), shorter than the others, and smaller, and here is our constitution, which is also small. However, we are satisfied with what we have, and we intend to go on. We expect to get a great deal more next year.

PRESIDENT.—I would like to ask at this time if there are any reports from any other States?—if States are working on this line other than those that are mentioned here?

MISS BROBSON.—Pennsylvania is working. We had the first meeting this week to form a State society to temporarily assist in the work of registration.

PRESIDENT.—The request comes that the assembly hear from Massachusetts. Miss Parsons, the secretary of the partially organized Massachusetts State Association, will give a short report.

MISS PARSONS.—Madam President and members, the Massachusetts State Nurses' Association is still in the process of organization. The alumnae societies of Boston took the initiative in the organization, and through them, by their invitation, about three hundred nurses from all over the State met February 26 last in Faneuil Hall to consider organization for the purpose of securing State registration of nurses by legislation. An interesting and inspiring programme was prepared at that time. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Washington, gave us an address on the benefits of State registration to the nurse. Dr. Richard Cabot, who is very much interested in nursing affairs, also spoke to us, commending the work we were trying to do. Mrs. Alice N. Lincoln spoke on the benefits of State registration of nurses to the public. Dr. William M. Conant spoke, Dr. Elizabeth C. Keller read a paper, and a letter from Miss Sophia F. Palmer was read. After this programme a unanimous vote was taken to organize a State society, and at our first meeting we hope to consider a constitution.

MISS CABANISS.—As a representative of Baltimore, I would like to state that we have already begun to work in that line.

MISS SMITH (Detroit).—Madam President, the Detroit training-schools have organized a State association and have taken up the work of State registration. We have not succeeded in getting anything so far, but as our Legislature meets again in two years, we confidently expect we will have then what we are working for.

MISS RUHL.—Madam President, at a special meeting of the Alumnae of Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, held on Monday last, a committee was appointed to begin work on registration, and before the committee was appointed we had the approval of the president of our Board of Commissioners, and I think we shall have very little trouble this fall in introducing the bill before Congress and securing approval.

PRESIDENT.—Is there any other progress along this line to report? If not, shall we hear the collection of reports Miss Dock has?

MISS PARSONS.—I move, Madam President, that we hear Miss Dock's paper. Seconded by Miss Duensing and carried.

MISS DOCK.—Madam President and ladies, I will take the liberty of making a few omissions from the paper prepared by Miss Nancy Cadmus, superintendent of the Faxon Hospital, Utica, N. Y., and read just what is directly relating to the reports.

#### "STATE REGISTRATION FOR NURSES

"Because of the very comprehensive and exhaustive accounts of the efforts of the trained nurses in many of the States to secure State recognition, and thereby place themselves in the ranks with other professions, as given from time to time in the pages of *THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING*, it appears almost like 'bringing coals to Newcastle' to attempt a paper upon the subject of 'State Registration for Nurses.' However, trusting that the novelty of the movement is still sufficiently fresh to relieve this paper from being regarded as a monotonous repetition, the writer craves your kind consideration.

"Thus far four States—namely, North Carolina, New Jersey, Virginia, and New York—have secured, through their respective Legislatures, the passage of an act bearing upon this question.

"The State of North Carolina was the first to present a bill before its Legislature, to the lasting honor and credit of its wide-awake nurses, who have won our admiration by their remarkable ability as shown in accomplishing so heavy a task in so short a space of time. North Carolina having been the first to secure State recognition for its physicians, the nurses were inspired to obtain the same distinction for their profession; hence, although their State association was organized only so recently as on October 29, 1902, they succeeded in getting a bill before and through their Legislature, which, if not done this year, would have been delayed till 1905, as the North Carolina Legislature convenes only biannually.

"The bill as offered by them passed the House on January 28, 1903, with but little difficulty and few modifications, but in the Senate, a few weeks later, it so nearly met its Waterloo that a substitute bill passed on March 2, 1903, is all that remains to tell the story.

"The nurses of the State of North Carolina, like those of other States who have this year secured legislation, have been compelled to be content with what they could get, and not suffer themselves to be downcast because they could not obtain all they desired or hoped for.

"Second upon the list we find New Jersey, whose bill was introduced on January 26, 1903, and signed by the Governor on April 7 following. Here again is exhibited most commendable energy and push,

in that the State association was only one year and three months old when the bill was signed.

"To the nurses of the State of New Jersey is perhaps due more than the ordinary measure of congratulations over their victory, as of all the obstacles offered to the different bills that to this in particular may be regarded as the most pernicious and destructive to all the good results sought for by the nurses in their efforts along the lines as represented by the various bills.

"Reference is made to the 'short term nursing course,' whose supporters through political conniving secured the ear of the people, the press, and even succeeded in inveigling a member of the Legislative Committee of the State Medical Society to lobby in opposition to the nurses' bill. Of all the forms which the opposition assumed in the different States this certainly was the most discouraging because of the manifest absence of anything like an adequate appreciation of the educational benefits which would result from these movements were they to succeed.

"Of the experiences of the Virginia nurses in obtaining their bill, which they secured the passage of in May, very little information came to hand, but, no doubt, they too met obstacles, and obtained their bill by dint of hard work.

"In the State of New York, which stands fourth in this goodly line, the bill met with no serious difficulties in the Senate, but in the Assembly, after having been practically lost in the intricacies of the labyrinthine maze of politics, it finally emerged under the name of the 'Nye Substitute Bill,' which in its turn, however, suffered annihilation through the timely 'Davis Amendment,' which secured for us a bill identical with the 'Armstrong Bill,' which had already passed the Senate.

"This amended bill finally passed the Assembly on April 20, 1903, and was signed by the Governor on April 27, 1903.

"For three months the nurses of Illinois labored for the passage of a bill, which they finally secured. The work of these nurses has suffered a temporary interruption because, unfortunately, the Governor of the State of Illinois has placed himself upon record as having vetoed this measure.

"To the nurses of Illinois, through you who here to-day represent them, we send greetings and the admonition to be of good courage, never forgetting that the women of the West are not easily defeated, and that in this instance they are simply interrupted, not defeated. Illinois will certainly be heard from next year, pronouncing herself in no uncertain tones, and victory will be yours.



"Already the nurses of Michigan have declared themselves upon the question of State registration by the fact that they have organized a society styled the Graduate Nurses' Association of Detroit, which avows its object to be—first, to secure State registration, and, second, to advance all the interests of the nursing profession.

"The progress of this work is further illustrated by a meeting held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, composed of more than three hundred nurses, who organized a State society. The nurses of Massachusetts are, without a doubt, studying their plans for the campaign of next winter.

"On January 8 and 9 in Philadelphia was held a mass meeting of nurses for the purpose of organizing the Pennsylvania State Nurses' Association, their ultimate object being to secure legislation for the advancement of the nursing profession.

"Of all the aspects presented by the various bills and the work attending their passage, none, perhaps, is more interesting and instructive than that of the opposition, which in each State came from the private hospitals, sanatoriums, and sham schools of nursing.

"Doubtless these institutions were prompted to take the attitude which they did solely because they considered their pecuniary interests in danger. The nurses in the States of North Carolina, New Jersey, and Illinois had special reasons to recognize this form of opposition.

"To you who have yet to secure legislative enactment belongs much advantage. Before you lie the bills which have already become laws. Strong and weak points alike are open to your gaze and critical study, with much additional, and the published history of the efforts involved in the work of the past winter.

"We who have been so fortunate as to already secure State registration for nurses would extend to you all encouragement and assurance of final success, and beg you to ever bear in mind that we are looking eagerly forward to the day when the women of all the States who have, by accepting and pursuing the arduous life in a training-school, earned the right to professional recognition, shall be known as one body representing the highest type of educated womanhood in the true, womanly, well-equipped, trained nurse."

PRESIDENT.—The time is passing, and it has almost reached the hour when we should adjourn. We have, however, one report which we hope to hear this afternoon—the report of the Committee on Periodicals.

Miss Davis, chairman of that committee, reported, in accordance with instructions received from the Associated Alumnae, the incorporation of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING Company in October, 1902, under the laws of the State of New York, with a view to placing it on a sound business basis. Miss Davis said she would suggest that the question of the ownership of the JOURNAL be thoroughly discussed.



Mrs. Robb said she thought a thorough discussion on the question of the Associated Alumnae acquiring the magazine was very necessary for the benefit of new delegates.

Miss Davis pointed out the fact that each year the value of the magazine increased.

Mrs. Robb said she recognized as the time went on that it would be greatly augmented in value, and drew the attention of the delegates to the position of the Periodical Committee, the committee being obliged to make a yearly report, and she would suggest that the committee be instructed during the next year to consider ways and means of assuming the ownership of the JOURNAL and report on same at the Seventh Annual Meeting. She could not see why, if the present number of stockholders could put in a certain amount of money and make the JOURNAL pay a dividend, the entire Associated Alumnae, consisting of something over four thousand women, should not meet with equal success.

Miss Dock suggested that if each member should give two dollars to a central fund a certain amount of stock could be acquired; that she liked, too, the idea of the JOURNAL representing all the best nursing interests of the country.

PRESIDENT.—I am sorry to close this discussion, but we must now. We may be able to take it up again to-morrow.

SECRETARY.—The members of the Nominating Committee will meet at the close of this session in the rear of this room.

*June 12, 1903.*

#### THIRD DAY—FOURTH SESSION.

The convention was called to order at ten A.M.

PRESIDENT.—The hour has arrived when we should open our meeting. We will first listen to a few announcements from the secretary.

The secretary read a greeting signed by the Sisters of Mercy, Mercy Hospital, Chicago.

A greeting from Trull Hospital, signed by Lucy J. Potter, superintendent of nurses, Trull Hospital, Biddeford, Me.

A greeting from St. Luke's Alumnae, signed by Mary Wood, secretary, St. Paul, Minn.

A greeting and request for affiliation from the North Carolina State Nurses, as follows:

"Dated ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 10, 1903.

"To MISS MARY E. THORNTON, Secretary.

"To the Associated Alumnae.

"The North Carolina State Nurses' Association sends greetings and asks affiliation with the Alumnae.

"MARY L. WYCHE."

The following letter having been delivered by the vice-president, Miss Fulmer, according to the vote taken at the first session,—

"The Nurses' Associated Alumnae of the United States, now assembled, extend to the Army and Navy Nurses of the Civil War a most cordial invitation to be present at the sessions of this convention, being held on June 10, 11, and 12,"

acceptance was made by the Nurses of the Army and Navy of the Civil War.

The secretary announced that the Virginia Hospital Alumnae, of Richmond, and the Children's Hospital Alumnae, of San Francisco, had been admitted to full membership.

PRESIDENT.—We will next call for the announcement of the Committee on Arrangements.

Miss Dolliver read the invitations for the delegates.

PRESIDENT.—We will go on now with our regular programme for the morning, and will first listen to a paper upon "Ethics" by Miss S. H. Cabaniss, of the Johns Hopkins Hospital Alumnae.

"ETHICS

" 'Ideas are often poor ghosts; but sometimes they are made flesh; they breathe upon us with warm breath; they touch us with responsive hands; they look at us with sad, sincere eyes, and speak to us in appealing tones; then their presence is a power, and we are drawn after them with gentle compulsion, as flame is drawn to flame.'

" It is quite generally believed that the text-books upon ethics and morals have been closed by our generation, and that the great poems, novels, and essays have been substituted for them. This does not prove a decline in our appreciation of fundamental principles of right living, but a determination to study such principles as we may find demonstrated in the lives and characters of those around us. Such study and thought tend to increase our valuation of right motives and ideas as the cause or controlling force in right conduct and character. The theory that there is an impulse in inorganic and material nature by which things unfold and work steadily upward towards higher excellence is not new. It is with immense waste, so leisurely and circuitous, slow, with something of retro-action; but the unfolding of nature by this mute, almost latent, tendency towards a better future leavens and develops the world. This is the spirit of the ages, the genius of the universe—we are all ever on the march!

" In our day each man is said to be made for a sage; each woman, a prophetess of better days and higher things.

" Despite the pessimistic refrain that for the present and the future there is no creative work, all is copy or criticism of what has preceded, we know full well that each era brings its own and new inspirations.

" History informs us that each prophet is a seer with clear acumen, a great heart with deep feeling, and the courage or daring of a hero; while experience has convinced us that to the great mind and tender sympathy purity was the crowning quality and celestial spark which betokened a divine impress upon the great (men)—that supremacy is, after all, chiefly moral genius.

" The author of the great English epic was far more to his century

and his people and language than the great German poet. Why? Because Goethe is said to have kept one friend busy clearing mud from his garments, while another wove laurels for his brow.

"True, Ruskin ranks as our greatest art critic, but his fame arises from his work as a social reformer; from his lesson that life without industry is guilt; industry without art, brutality; that stone and steam are not human food; that only by justice, truth, love, can this desert, earth, be converted into a garden of God.

"'New occasions teach new duties; time makes ancient good uncouth;  
They must upward still and onward who would keep abreast of truth.  
Lo, before us gleam her campfires, we ourselves must pilgrims be,  
Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly through the desperate Winter's sea—  
Nor attempt the Future's portal with the Past's blood-rusted key.'

"The dignity and majesty of life are in the divine motives which urge the soul onward and upward towards a sublime destiny. This is the spirit, or quality, which makes possible to us nurses a comradeship with the characters of the heroes and heroines of all ages—a spirit of emulation, with a sense of obligation to place to-day one step higher than yesterday.

"A great English writer describes a book as 'the precious life-blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose for a life beyond life.' Possibly each of us has realized his full meaning; this seems the sentiment of a profession, the passing on to our successors of what we have gained, preserved, or treasured.

"Error and vice are the outcome of ignorance,—ignorance of principles or ignorance of penalties,—for the criminal population is made up chiefly of the untaught, the illiterate, the least intellectual class of individuals. Were none save good and great books written and read, the class of evil-doers might be greatly lessened. In most human lives one may readily trace out in their characters the influence of certain books, just as clearly as of certain instructors under whose tutelage they may have been. In nearly every instance they will be found to have kept more closely in touch with favorite books than with the friends or instructors. 'Man is not better than the book he reads' is an old but an unchanged axiom.

"Mr. Emerson has said, 'The youth who surrenders himself to a great ideal, himself becomes great.' The nursing profession is a fine illustration of the truth of that statement. In no other vocation or profession has as much been accomplished in so short a time. But note well that our best and greatest have been those who set for themselves

a high standard and took as a motto, 'Goodness is more than gold and character outweighs intellect.'

"The subject under consideration is 'The Science of Right Conduct' as applied to our professional duties and obligations, but which also involves to a very great degree our personality and character.

"If any of us have followed the reported transactions of the American Medical Association, particularly its struggles and difficulties with what it was pleased to term its 'Code of Ethics,' we, profiting by their experience and report, may devote our attention and energies to the ethical inculcations of that higher civilization to which our profession contributes no small part.

"In becoming a law, which means 'a rule of conduct prescribed by authority and containing a penal clause to be enforced by designated tribunals,' their 'Code of Ethics' ceased to be ethical.

"The 'Medical Code of Ethics' was taken from a book written more than a century ago by Dr. Percival, of England. The title was at first 'Medical Jurisprudence and Ethics,' but a more correct title would have been 'The Duties of a Physician.' In 1847 this was adopted by the American Medical Association and was originally a purely advisory document—the only status that can be given an ethical declaration if it remain ethics. A prominent medical man, who has struggled faithfully to rid his profession of the difficulties and dilemmas into which its 'Code' seems to have plunged it, strongly advocates the elimination of the 'Code of Ethics,' that the real cause of ethics be materially advanced. Apropos of this, he quotes Herbert Spencer as affirming that 'A code of perfect personal conduct can never be made definite. Many forms of life, diverging one from another in considerable degrees, may be so carried on in society as continually to fulfil the conditions to harmonious coöperation. And if individuals representing various types of activities may thus lead lives that are severally different, no specific statement of conduct of the activities universally required for personal well-being is possible.' It is believed that, freed from the restraining influence of a specific formula of conduct, from a mere creed, the profession will take up on a philosophical basis a studious consideration and a more faithful observance of the principles of right conduct as applying, not merely to the medical profession itself, but to society in general.

"In 'Ethics or a Code of Ethics' Miss Dock ranks (most rightly) independence of outside control in our personal and professional affairs as one of our first and weightiest obligations to ourselves and to one another.

"To be assistants to the medical profession is quite another matter

from allowing ourselves to become protégés of the same. It is an amusing fact that we do not find ourselves mentioned in their so-called 'Code of Ethics,' not even in its revision. This is sufficient reason to consider it by no means 'good form' in our etiquette and ethics to carry our professional dilemmas to them for adjustment and counsel.

"We owe to all such as are accorded general recognition the fair and honorable dealing due our chiefs, but no special favors and partiality.

"If we are careful to give them fair dealing, the same is at all times our due from them.

"What of the ethical responsibilities of others to us? What of the ingratitude, want of appreciation—in short, the lack of justice to the nurse on the part of patients and their friends? of physicians who accept all courtesy and loyalty and give none in return? Should not such be 'Anathema Maranatha' to us and to our profession?

"The order of nursing seems beset with the tragic influences that Tennyson describes as testing and finally ending the Order of the Round Table and its King—i.e., the tendency of a few to struggle for highest things for self and others only to find much work undone through the folly and weakness of their followers.

"Organization, unity of purpose, and earnestness are essential to our progress and success. When will we realize it? The ideal knight, the pure-hearted, will lose his life to save his ideals and his fellows. This is an ethical principle which we may profitably adopt.

"As a national association a 'Code of Ethics' (bone of contention, as medical men have wisely termed it) does not seem at all one of our needs and requirements—nor, in fact, any part of our equipment.

"Yes, it should be our aim and purpose to stimulate the development of 'the science of right conduct.' All high developments for reason, or taste, or conscience are difficult, and represent drill and practice. The much-talked-of preliminary course, already adopted by some of our nursing schools, should begin in the kindergarten; for the human soul and character in youth is not a machine, which being well oiled and got in working order, 'the immortal locomotive may be started, at twenty-five or thirty years old, express from the Strait Gate on the Narrow Road.' The establishment of vital hopes and habits is in youth; a moment of this formative age, once past, the appointed work can never be done again, or the neglected blow struck on cold hardened metal.

"We need to fulfil more thoroughly our mission in home-life, the home of our patients, our friends—to encourage that appreciation of attention to 'what is worth while' which leads to the proper and careful training of children; to a thorough, broad, practical, and purposeful education of heart, mind, and body.



"In addressing a recent graduating class at a medical school a gifted Southern Senator endeavored to impress upon the young doctors that the age of chivalry is not dead and gone—the principles for the defence of which the knights of old gave even life itself are still to be protected and zealously guarded—namely, purity, truth, beauty, the protection of the weak and suffering.

"One of the prominent divines of our day pronounces it the glory of our age that the modern hero stands forth armed, not with sword and spear, but with love and kindness, with service and sympathy. The new Knight-Errant toils for the orphan and the invalid or the children of the unhappy poor. The Faire Ladies of this age listen not to Minnesinger and Troubadour, nor dim their eyes with tapestry weaving, nor risk their necks with hawk and hound, but for life-work they employ their best powers in developing educational questions, civic reforms, domestic science.

"Again, let us repeat, for the sake of emphasis, that not a 'Code of Ethics,' but ethical principles and daily drilling in whatever may lead to their development and appreciation is the sorest need of the nurses of to-day.

"With Miss Nightingale's 'Notes on Nursing,' Mrs. Robb's 'Nursing Ethics,' Miss Dock's 'Ethics or a Code of Ethics,' we have a liberal supply of excellent counsel, which, like Shakespeare, cannot become obsolete. Add to this constantly the company of various good writers (through their books), such as Ruskin's 'Seven Lamps of Architecture,' Emerson's 'Essays,' the poetry of Tennyson and others. For daily and emergency use what better rule is there than the Oath of Hippocrates? 'With purity and holiness, I will pass my life and practise my art. Into whatsoever houses I enter, I will abstain from any voluntary act of mischief or corruption. In connection with my professional practice, whatever I see or hear in the life of men which ought not to be spoken of abroad I will not divulge, as reckoning that all such should be kept sacred.'

"Or, as Sir Thomas Browne advises: 'Live up to the dignity of thy nature; pursue virtue virtuously; have a glimpse of incomprehensibles and thoughts of things that thoughts but tender-touch.'

"Thus shall we become so true to ourselves that baseness or falseness to others will be impossible.

"And, finally, to quote the highest authority, 'Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are of good report, think on these things.'"

PRESIDENT.—The time has arrived when we should declare the meeting open for discussion upon suggested topics. The secretary has some topics which have



been given her requesting comments on them. Therefore I will call upon the secretary to read these topics.

SECRETARY.—The first topic for the open meeting will be on the "Course at Columbia University," by Miss Banfield.

MISS BANFIELD.—Madam President and ladies, I have prepared nothing to say to you, and I feel very uncomfortable in speaking in this way, because for the first time I appear more or less as a special pleader—some people would say as a beggar.

The course in Hospital Economics at Columbia I think you probably all know about. If you do not, I would be glad to answer any questions. It was established four years ago. Mrs. Robb took a great deal of trouble in finding a college already established which would give us a home and which would allow us to utilize the facilities which already existed. When the first course had started there was a great deal which we wished to improve and change, and no doubt many improvements can still be made, but it does seem to meet with the students' approval at present, and they appreciate it very highly. There is, as you know, no actual hospital work there. It is a teachers' college in the sense of a higher normal school for nurses.

Dr. Wood teaches them, with the aid of models, anatomy and physiology, and they give to every student a teaching lesson.

They also this year will be given an opportunity of going into a class on "Home Nursing" at the Spiers School, which has recently been opened near Columbia, so that the question of classes, which was a great one to the committee, has been practically solved. They visit different institutions in New York, and when they return Miss Alline questions them on special subjects. Each student is given a special subject on their visits to the several institutions, and they learn how to visit institutions and what to get out of them, which is certainly needed.

This course is meant especially for, though is not necessarily confined to, the few women who want to take up hospital positions and find they need practice in teaching, and think they could improve themselves in various ways, or wish to widen their horizon and need a change of work in some way, and some go away feeling that they have accomplished a great deal.

The dean likes them to live in college dormitories whenever possible, so they may get into the college life.

The lectures and entertainments given by some of the most eminent men of the time are open to the students, so that they gain a great deal more than is set down in the curriculum—in fact, most of these are not given in the curriculum.

We all of us know that when we first take up hospital positions we have a great deal to learn. We learn it under varying conditions of difficulty. I am quite sure from my own experience that most of us suffer—probably the patients do.

The principal benefit—I don't know really whether the course benefits us most or those who have to do with us.

The lecturers receive nothing but their expenses. They don't charge anything like what it costs them to go up there. They are very busy women and go to considerable expense themselves in giving these lectures. But I think we all enjoy going. I think we also learn a great deal.

This sort of thing, however, is not done without money. Nothing seems to be done without money that is worth doing at all in any way. The course has

been supported so far by individual subscriptions, mostly from hospital superintendents in training-schools. Few individuals and alumnae societies as a whole have contributed.

We really cannot continue unless we can obtain some subscriptions. We are very often nearly bankrupt, and if it were not that a friend came just at the right moment and gave us a contribution we should be quite bankrupt this year. This is the only course in the world of this kind. This being the only one, it does seem it ought not to be dropped, but if subscribers are not forthcoming by the next year it will be dropped. It may then be taken up by other people who are really not professional people in our sense of the word, and the consequences might be disastrous.

The expense of the course, including salary of the instructors in charge and railway expenses, postage, paper, and so on, come to about eight or nine hundred dollars—roughly, one thousand dollars. That covers it, and that is not very much. The salary is small, and the other expenses cost three or four hundred dollars. That surely is not excessive.

I would like to ask you whether you would not do as two or three years ago the superintendent's society did. Some of the members agreed to raise ten dollars each. That large sum I would not suggest, but I think most of us personally could give twenty-five or fifty cents. We wouldn't miss that possibly, and it would be a very solid help. We are working entirely by appeal, and there is not a cent in, and we are expecting ten or twelve students next year. I just received a little card telling me where the students will come from next year; there is one from the Massachusetts General; one from the Maine General; one from Dubuque Hospital; one from Providence, Rhode Island; two and probably four from the Illinois Training-School; one from Toronto; one from Brooklyn Homeopathic; one from Montreal General.

So I think nurses from all over the country do avail themselves of this course. Don't you think you could contribute twenty-five cents, perhaps, and persuade the alumnae societies you represent to contribute something? It is for your fellow-workers,—this course,—it is a necessity. There is no doubt about that, and if you can, contribute twenty-five cents and ask your alumnae societies when you return if they won't undertake to get subscribers. We would like to be sure of our breakfast the next morning, and if this large Associated Alumnae, representing three or four thousand nurses, would help, we could secure lunches and dinners as well as breakfasts, and it would be very gratefully received. The contributions the last two months were ten dollars from Miss Dock, ten dollars from Mrs. Robb, two dollars from a nurse, and two hundred dollars from Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, secured by Miss Maxwell. I don't know where we would be if we had not got that money. We can't turn down these ten or twelve students. We don't get a cent from the college. When we first began we got a certain percentage of students' fees, but the dean thought we were getting altogether too much money, and he took it away. We don't get a cent from them, no matter how many students there are. The harder we work, the poorer we are. My hospital trustees give me the use of the hospital stenographer, and we have obtained various other facilities without charge, or we couldn't do business. And yet we can't raise the money without your help and aid, and I wish you would give me twenty-five cents; of course, if anyone gave fifty cents it would not be refused.

MISS ANDERSON.—I make a motion that as many as will voluntarily give one dollar to this cause will please rise and that the number be counted, and the

number who will give fifty cents and twenty-five cents, and so on, and if they have not all the money now, it could be sent later.

MISS DAVIS.—I think there is no time like the present, and those who promise to give one dollar should give it at once, and those who can give fifty cents and twenty-five cents should give it at once.

MISS NOYES.—I second the motion.

PRESIDENT.—There is a motion already before the house. Are there any further remarks to be made?

MRS. ROBB.—I would like to make a suggestion in regard to receiving funds for the course. I would like the delegates to keep in mind that we are trying to raise an endowment fund of not less than fifty thousand dollars, and as you are taking the reports of this meeting back to the nurses who come more closely in contact with the public than any other members of the profession, I trust you will make this cause very clear to the nurses doing private nursing, who have a very much greater opportunity, when occasion arises, to explain to the public our needs—people with great resources who are willing to make generous gifts for educational purposes to our profession. I don't think the private nurses realize yet the great opportunity they have of making the public understand the amount of money we need for our educational purposes. Doctors find their opportunities, and we see all over the country great gifts made to the medical profession and to our colleges by people who have the money and are willing to give freely if they understand correctly what the money is for. I don't see why we should be behind the doctors in asking the public to give towards our educational progress.

PRESIDENT.—We will ask Miss Anderson to put the motion again.

MISS ANDERSON.—If everyone who would like to give one dollar would stand and be counted, and then those who promise to give fifty cents would stand and be counted, and also those who would give twenty-five cents, we would have something tangible right here as to how much money we would have.

MRS. HUTCHINSON.—I would like to move an amendment that four tellers be appointed, one for each aisle, to collect what each member feels she can give.

MISS ANDERSON.—I accept the amendment. I think it is a better motion.

PRESIDENT.—The motion is amended that tellers be appointed to pass through the aisles; therefore the motion now stands that instead of the assembly rising to indicate what they will do, the tellers go about and collect the money.

The motion was seconded by Miss Noyes and carried.

PRESIDENT.—I will appoint as tellers for this purpose Mrs. Hutchinson, of St. Luke's Alumnae, Chicago; Miss Smith, of Detroit; Miss Brobson, of Philadelphia, and Miss Parsons, of the Massachusetts General. It is not necessary that we have much confusion about this. Miss Banfield has a word further to say.

MISS BANFIELD.—I should like to thank you all very much for the cordial spirit in which you have received my invitation. It is for the benefit of all of us—for those who give as well as for us who receive. I do think some acknowledgment should be made for individual contributions to encourage others to give. I would be very glad if you would mail me your names on a slip of paper, so contributions could be acknowledged through the pages of the *JOURNAL* if this meets your approval, through Miss Palmer's courtesy.

MISS SEIDENSTICKER.—I make a motion that acknowledgment from Miss Banfield be made to the assembly as a whole, and not to individuals.

The motion was seconded by Miss Davis and carried.

PRESIDENT.—We think perhaps we can continue our discussion while the tellers are passing through the aisles. We know they will be very quiet, and time is passing very rapidly. Therefore the secretary will read her next suggested topic.

SECRETARY.—“What are the Duties of a School Nurse?”

To the suggestion that Miss Dock might be able to reply to this she said that as the time for discussion was so very short she would refer the society in whose interests the question was put to the JOURNAL, in which very comprehensive accounts of the school work had been published.

SECRETARY.—The next suggested topic includes three in one:

1. “How to prevent trained attendants from occupying positions as graduate nurses in private practice.”

2. “Why are the small hospitals and training-schools admitting them for training?”

3. “How can a graduate nurse train attendants in a hospital without encroaching upon the duties of a trained nurse?”

PRESIDENT.—Will someone volunteer information upon these topics?

MISS DAMER.—Up in Buffalo we compassed the difficulty about the class for trained attendants by going to the rooms of those who were training them and explaining the various objections to such limited class work; and we hope to stop the trained attendants from keeping the nurses from the private field by means of legislation.

MISS PARSONS.—Is it in order for me to ask a question?

PRESIDENT.—It is in order.

MISS PARSONS.—How is the need to be met by people who are not able to pay trained nurses and depend upon these partially trained people whom they are able to engage?

PRESIDENT.—That has opened up a new avenue on the same subject. Perhaps someone will suggest an answer.

MISS RANDOLPH.—We discussed that in the Virginia State Association the other day. The decision we came to was that for people who are very poor we should ask nurses who are registered to give a certain amount of service free. But in our registries we have nurses who have no diplomas; they have simply been in training-school for a short interval, and those nurses we hope to put out by legislation.

SECRETARY.—If the member from Pittsfield is present it would be interesting to hear of the work done by the graduate nurses' association in that place. A great deal is accomplished by that society during the year.

MISS WILLIAMS.—I am here as representing Pittsfield, and our graduate nurses give two weeks of their time every year to doing charity work. If there are more calls than it is possible for one nurse to attend to, any other nurse on duty at that time is willing to help the other nurse out, and if there are any people sick who are not able to pay the full price for graduate nurses, any of the other nurses will go and do what is necessary at a very nominal fee, so that the family may not feel they are receiving charity.

MISS PARSONS.—This seems to meet the need of the very poor people, but I know many professional people—lawyers, ministers, and people of that sort—who are not able to pay the price for a trained nurse, and when they have sickness in the family do not wish to accept charity, and I am really anxious to get all the information I can on this subject, because I have recommended nurses who could do good practical work, and yet who cannot rank as trained nurses,

to go out as attendants or nurses and ask ten or twelve dollars a week, as the case may be, and they are often received with open arms, so to speak, and I really feel that they are doing a pretty good thing for a certain class of the public, and if there is anything unprofessional or wrong in that, I should really like to be informed.

MISS CRISWELL.—I personally don't see anything objectionable about trained attendants, as long as they are not called trained nurses, but I particularly object to trained nurses taking less than the stated sum, because it is infinitely better to have a trained nurse, and if a trained nurse takes a case for less than the stated sum, and if another nurse goes after her, if the first nurse does not ask so much, and probably the second nurse is not able to give her services for nothing, the second nurse is placed in a very uncomfortable position, and I think to lower the fee by the week is deplorable.

MISS WILLIAMS.—I may state that when our nurses are on district nursing any fee paid to them does not go to the nurses themselves, but goes towards the fund for those who are unable to pay anything.

MISS DILLET.—May I ask if the trained attendants always ask ten dollars or twelve dollars, or don't they frequently ask twenty-five dollars a week?

MISS MELDRUM.—In Rochester we have three visiting nurses, as they are called, who will go out for one dollar and fifty cents or two dollars a day, and they fill the bill, for anything I know, for people who are not able to pay for a trained nurse. It seems to work very successfully.

MISS FREDERICK.—Is it unprofessional if a nurse is called to a case where they are not able to pay the price of a trained nurse to take any less? I know of one case, where a minister's wife was ill, where they could not pay more than ten or twelve dollars a week. She stayed in the family and saved the woman's life. She took care of two boys, took care of the house, and did a good deal of the cooking for ten dollars a week, because that was all they could pay.

PRESIDENT.—I would like to ask if someone present from the Boston Nurses' Club will tell how this need is met here. Is Miss Reed present?

MISS REED.—In the registry of the Boston Nurses' Club, when we have a call for a nurse in a case where the patient is not able to pay the regular price, if the call comes from a physician, and if the physician states that the circumstances of the patients are such that they are unable to pay the regular price, we try to find out what they are able to pay, and if possible to fill the call from nurses near the foot of the list who have the longest time to wait, if we can, and then we keep that nurse's name on the list while she is employed on the case, so that when she has finished she may have a turn at a regular case.

MISS PALMER.—On general principles statistics are not very interesting, but I am going to give a few I came across which apply quite forcibly to this question of supplying nurses to people in moderate circumstances.

If you will study the United States Census for 1900, only three years ago, you will find there are registered in the United States under the head of nurses—not trained nurses—one hundred and eight thousand people, men and women. Then the report is divided into States. Some States have one thousand and some have a great many thousand nurses.

But the most interesting thing about those statistics is this, that while there are registered one hundred and eight thousand nurses, there are only something over eleven thousand who are registered as being trained nurses. Now, if it is true that it takes one hundred and eight thousand people who call themselves nurses to take care of the sick in the United States, the eleven thou-



sand trained nurses cannot possibly take care of all the people who need our care.

The question of the distinction between a trained or educated nurse and an attendant is going to be settled by State registration. When a woman has been educated, there will be a way of distinguishing her from those one hundred and eight thousand people, and that is the only way the solution can be reached.

PRESIDENT.—We are sorry to close this discussion, but it is now almost noon, therefore this meeting is now adjourned for executive session, to which the delegates are invited. A paper entitled "The Management of a Registry for Nurses," prepared by Miss Stone, can be read only by title, and will be presented in the annual report.

#### "THE MANAGEMENT OF A REGISTRY FOR NURSES

"One of the essential conditions is that each member shall be personally known to those having the direct responsibility of the management. A nurse is not sent to fill a call according to precedence on the waiting list, but with a thorough knowledge of her ability to meet the demands of each individual case. That the members of any profession are more or less specialists is equally true of the profession of nursing. The capabilities of each nurse along certain lines must be well understood, and the placing of nurses in positions to which they are well adapted will in a large measure assure the success of the registry.

#### "INFORMATION FOR GRADUATES—MEMBERS OF THE REGISTRY

"Graduates registered for private duty should notify the superintendent of the training-school promptly of each change in their home address, illness, or any cause preventing the acceptance of an engagement.

"When the name stands disengaged on the registry, the nurse will be expected to be in readiness to report promptly to each patient within an hour, if in the city. When disengaged, she will not leave her home for longer than one hour without notifying the registry, stating definitely when she will return.

"Notification of all engagements, with the name, address, and disease from which the patient is suffering, also the name of the attending physician or surgeon, must be sent by note promptly to the registry.

"If a call is received from other than the hospital registry, notification must be made by telephone before starting for the residence of the patient.

"When disengaged, a telephone message may be sent directly to the registry.

"When joining the registry, the nurse must state what class of diseases she will undertake, and when an engagement is once made she should consider herself bound in honor to keep it.

"When making obstetrical engagements it is urged that the nurse be most particular as to date of engagement and terms, so that there be no misunderstanding later. Such engagement must be reported to the registry when made.

"No charge is to be made for the transportation of luggage, car or carriage fare, or laundry. Travelling expenses are to be charged only when the engagement is out of the city. If a nurse is expected to sleep during the day or night in her own home and is required to furnish her own meals, special arrangements can be made early in the engagement.

"When it is necessary for a nurse to care for a very sick person for several nights in succession, she should, if possible, secure not less than six hours' sleep during each twenty-four hours. From one to two hours for out-of-door exercise should be granted each day in every case.

"While in attendance in the sickroom, nurses are to wear the complete uniform of the school, including the cap, unless the patient or family object, or the circumstances of the case render such a dress inappropriate.

"It is expected that nurses will employ all proper means of disinfection of person and clothing on leaving a contagious case.

\*The question of Central Directory, always a pertinent one for discussion at the Associated Alumnae deliberations, has of necessity been given very little space at the last two conventions. The extracts given above are from a paper kindly forwarded by Miss Stone of the Presbyterian Hospital of New York for the open meeting. It is hoped next year that we may have a full report on the Central Directory question by Miss Ross, who is chairman of the committee.



"The terms are as follows:

"Acute diseases, twenty-five dollars per week.

"Obstetrical cases, thirty dollars for first week, twenty-five dollars for succeeding weeks, unless there are two nurses, when twenty-five dollars per week will be charged for the entire time.

"Nervous cases, thirty dollars per week.

"Contagious cases, thirty dollars per week.

"For attendance at an operation or one day's engagement, five dollars; from two to six days (strictly twenty-four hours each), four dollars per day.

"No extra charge is to be made for attending to the body after death. If called in especially for that duty, five dollars.

"The committee reserves the right to remove the name of any nurse from the registry at discretion."

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION.

PRESIDENT.—We will now come to order. We will listen to the announcements that are to be made now by Miss Dolliver, chairman of the Committee on Arrangements.

MISS DOLLIVER.—The invitation for Long Island Hospital to-morrow is for Saturday afternoon instead of Saturday morning.

PRESIDENT.—I believe the first item of business for this session is the matter of the constitution. Certain articles were referred back to the Committee on Constitution. Mrs. Robb has kindly consented to make the report for that committee at this meeting if you will give your attention closely.

MRS. ROBB.—Madam Chairman and Ladies: The time allowed us is very short in which to consider a most important question—the question upon which shall depend the future welfare of our association. Our chairman, Miss Riddle, was not able to be present with the committee in its deliberations, owing to the fact that the State association meeting was being held at the same time—the only time we had to consider the articles.

Miss Palmer and myself are the other two members. We talked the articles over, considered them very carefully, made some notes, and then we were forcibly impressed with the fact that we had not sufficient time to be in position to hand you this morning a really well-prepared report on so important a subject, and as the policy of this association has been from the beginning to do things deliberately and carefully, after considerable thought it seemed advisable to ask you to grant the committee one more year for further consideration, to enable it to present to you at the next annual meeting a very concise and carefully prepared report on the articles that are still before it.

Our constitution has been accepted. These are simply by-laws.

We are aware that the question of State associations is to be very carefully considered in connection with our by-laws, and we do not think it will make any particular difference to the State associations for one more year, inasmuch as they have not yet prepared an educational standard for themselves, and I think this will give us ample time to give the matter consideration.

Therefore I take pleasure in moving that the same committee be allowed to report on the by-laws at the next annual meeting.

PRESIDENT.—We would prefer to have the committee formed in some other way, possibly, for another year.

SECRETARY.—Don't you think that some of those who have already served should remain on the committee?

PRESIDENT.—Make the motion as you think fit.

MRS. ROBB.—I move the Committee on Constitution be allowed to report on the by-laws of the association at the next annual meeting.

The motion was seconded by Miss Rhodes and carried.

PRESIDENT.—Now the next question will be the question of whom this committee shall consist.

SECRETARY.—The original Committee on Revision of the Constitution consisted of Miss Barnard, who was made chairman with power to choose her own colleagues; Miss Riddle, Miss S. F. Palmer, Miss Breeze, and Mrs. Hunter Robb. Last year Miss Ross was asked to serve, but was obliged to retire, and Miss Gross was appointed as substitute during Miss Ross's absence.

PRESIDENT.—Miss Ross retired owing to absence from the country. As she couldn't do anything for us this summer she therefore chose someone in her place to work while she was away.

MISS FULMER.—I move that this original committee be retained for the following year. There are certainly few persons who know all about the condition of the articles and the condition of the constitution. I move the original committee be retained for the ensuing year.

MISS ANDERSON.—I ask for information in regard to Mrs. Robb's motion. I think many of us understood her motion to be that the committee ask for another year, and we didn't know there was any question of another committee. Are the committees not appointed annually?

MRS. ROBB.—The standing committees.

PRESIDENT.—Unless some of the committee is unwilling to serve.

MRS. ROBB.—May we hear the names of the committee?

SECRETARY.—Miss Riddle, Miss S. F. Palmer, Miss Breeze, Mrs. Hunter Robb, and Miss Ross.

PRESIDENT.—If it is your pleasure, you can have this committee reappointed, and then we will feel sure of it.

MISS BROBSON.—Is there any need?

MISS DAMER.—This committee was appointed for certain work. Until the work is completed they remain in office, and if any question arises, I move that the committee be empowered to add to their number if it is considered necessary.

The motion was seconded by Miss Anderson and carried.

PRESIDENT.—It is the custom at this session to appoint certain committees, notably a Committee upon Resolutions, who report at the afternoon session. What is your pleasure regarding it?

MISS DAMER.—I move that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to draw up resolutions to be presented at the afternoon session.

MISS FREDERICK.—I second the motion.

The motion was carried.

PRESIDENT.—I will appoint Mrs. Hutchinson, of St. Luke's Training-School, Chicago, with Miss Parsons, of the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, and Miss Frederick, of New York, as the Committee on Resolutions, to report at the afternoon session.

PRESIDENT.—Is there anything further to come before this executive session?

SECRETARY.—Madam President, I should like to see the appointment of a committee empowered to draw up a resolution recommending that every training-school in the country pretending in the least degree to train women for the nursing profession give at least six weeks' thorough theoretical training in the care of contagious and infectious diseases, involving, as it would if it were carefully carried out, the protection of the community, the family, and the

nurse herself. It is obviously impossible that a practical course could be given every nurse, but the theoretical training would serve to impress upon the student her tremendous responsibility in this matter. I move that a committee of three be appointed by the president to draw up such a resolution.

Seconded and carried, and the president appointed Miss Thornton, Miss Fleming, and Miss Jones.

MRS. ROBB.—About the report of the Committee on Periodicals I would like to say that there are still sixty-four shares to be taken up of the stock of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING. It might assist THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING if the alumnae societies would take up those shares and own them.

MISS PARSONS.—Do those shares sell for one hundred dollars a share, or have they increased in value?

PRESIDENT.—I am not able to tell you. You heard the report of the committee yesterday afternoon.

MRS. HUTCHINSON.—Would a motion be in order that the floor appoint a committee of three to report back at the next annual meeting on definite ways and means for the Associated Alumnae to become the owners of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING. I think it is well to give the committee this in charge. They can communicate with the individual alumnae associations and give back a report that will give figures and definite knowledge to the association.

MISS DAMER.—I would like to move, as an amendment to that motion, that the Committee on Periodicals be not expected to report upon the operation, management, or financial condition of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING, but that they be empowered to add two members to the committee from among the members of the association who are not stockholders in the JOURNAL, that this committee be instructed to report at the next annual meeting upon the feasibility of the association assuming control of the JOURNAL, and suggest ways and means for obtaining that result.

The motion was seconded by Miss Simonds.

PRESIDENT.—This is offered as an amendment to the first motion. Does it not entirely change the first motion?

MISS WHITTAKER.—Madam President, might we hear that motion read again?

MISS DAMER.—I might say that I intended to make this as a motion, but the other motion being made before it, which was similar in a way, I had to introduce this as an amendment, and my idea was this, it could be taken up by the present Periodical Committee, which I believe numbers about seven, and I understand are all stockholders in the JOURNAL, and two others, not stockholders, who would look at it from the point of view of an outsider, and then they can report directly to us what they feel it will be best to do.

Miss Damer read the motion again.

PRESIDENT.—According to our sense of parliamentary usage, that could hardly be accepted as an amendment to the first motion as long as it changes the meaning of the first motion. We will have to first consider the first motion made by Mrs. Hutchinson, and then take up this, if necessary, later, unless Mrs. Hutchinson wishes to withdraw her motion. If not, we will consider it.

MRS. HUTCHINSON.—My motion has not yet been seconded.

The member from Worcester seconded Mrs. Hutchinson's motion.

PRESIDENT.—Do you withdraw your motion?

MRS. HUTCHINSON.—I am not quite prepared to withdraw that motion. My idea was if the Associated Alumnae were prepared to undertake the management

of the magazine, we ought to have it thoroughly known throughout the country. If that committee were appointed from the floor, just for that special purpose, they could confer and discuss it with the Periodical Committee and come prepared to report. It would have to be done with them, because they have the knowledge. If I could have it sufficiently explained to me that the other is a better motion, then I might withdraw it.

PRESIDENT.—Perhaps if it can be explained to Mrs. Hutchinson that the second motion is preferable to hers she will be prepared to withdraw it.

MISS ANDERSON.—My only reason for preferring the amendment as offered by Miss Damer is the question of the advisability of owning the JOURNAL. I think there is a difference of opinion as to whether the JOURNAL is better owned as it is, or whether it had better be owned by the Associated Alumnae. Miss Damer's amendment gives us opportunity to look into the matter and find out which is more advisable, and I should vote for Miss Damer's motion.

MRS. HUTCHINSON.—I think that is met by the motion of the Committee on Ways and Means.

MISS ANDERSON.—That distinctly says "ways and means for owning THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING."

MRS. HUTCHINSON.—If the ways and means are not sufficient, they will not, naturally, become owners.

MISS ANDERSON.—Do they all wish to become owners?

MRS. HUTCHINSON.—That, I think, would be determined by the report of the committee.

MISS CABANISS.—It has been asserted by members of the editorial staff and the Periodical Committee that the Associated Alumnae already owns the JOURNAL. I can't understand, if the Associated Alumnae owns the JOURNAL, why the American Society of Superintendents doesn't also own the JOURNAL, and the Order of Spanish-American War Nurses, and the Guild of St. Barnabas, and the New York State Nurses' Association, and how we can own the JOURNAL unless our treasurer controls the funds of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING.

PRESIDENT.—You have heard the motion, and I am going to ask Mrs. Hutchinson to read her motion again before we vote.

Mrs. Hutchinson reads motion again.

MRS. ROBB.—Madam President, may I speak to the amendment?

PRESIDENT.—There is no amendment. The amendment entirely changes the motion.

MRS. ROBB.—Madam President, it seems to me that is the work of the present committee. I would like to read the motion made in Buffalo when the work of this Periodical Committee was under consideration. Miss Schenk moved that "the Periodical Committee stands until the business is taken out of the hands of the stock company, or until the magazine becomes the property of the Associated Alumnae, or until such time as the Associated Alumnae wishes to definitely give the magazine up." I raised my point yesterday simply because, as time goes on, it seems to me we ought to consider, one way or another, whether it is wise to give it up, or consider ways and means by which we shall actually own the JOURNAL, for as time goes on it will be more expensive to own the JOURNAL, and, as I regarded it the work of this Periodical Committee to keep this in mind, I raised the question yesterday whether it would be wise to consider ways and means now, or definitely give the magazine up, and let it be run as at the present time.

MRS. HUTCHINSON.—As I understand it, we really ought to have had some

such report from the Periodical Committee yesterday, which, however, is to be given next year; if that is so, I should be very willing to have a special request made for that report at the next meeting, and therefore I withdraw my original motion, now that I understand what the Periodical Committee was formed for, so that another motion can be put on the floor.

PRESIDENT.—The motion is withdrawn, and the secretary will now read Miss Damer's motion.

SECRETARY.—Moved that the Committee on Periodicals be not expected to report upon the operation, management, or financial condition of *THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING*, but that they be empowered to add two members to the committee from among the members of the association who are not stockholders in the *JOURNAL*, that this committee be instructed to report at the next annual meeting upon the feasibility of the association assuming control of the *JOURNAL*, and suggest ways and means for obtaining that result.

PRESIDENT.—This motion was seconded by Mrs. Simonds. Is there any further discussion? If not, all in favor of this motion will manifest it by saying "aye;" contrary, "no."

The motion was carried.

MRS. ROBB.—I would like to again make my suggestion about reports going back to the various *alumnæ* societies about this stock that can be had in *THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING* by these societies.

MISS SMITH.—Madam President, I make a motion that delegates' cards be sent to the different associations previous to the convention to be filled out, instead of having to write them out; it is more business-like.

MISS ALLEN.—I second the motion.

MISS SMITH.—You know when we send a delegate, as it is at present, our president has to write it out with a testimonial. There is a printed form of card to be sent out by the National Association to each association to be filled out.

PRESIDENT.—Is it to save the home secretary? All the home secretaries will doubtless be grateful.

SECRETARY.—May I ask that the home secretaries be instructed to reply in some way or another to the national secretary's communications? Everything should be acknowledged at once, not two or three months later. Letters went out on April 12 asking for the names of delegates so that the secretary might be in a position to inform the Committee on Arrangements definitely as to the number of badges required, the number of dinner cards to be ordered, to say nothing of the importance of being possessed of this information for the adjustment of the railway transportation, but many of these letters were not replied to until a few days before the convention, and some were never acknowledged.

PRESIDENT.—You have heard the motion, which is seconded.

The motion was put to the house and lost.

MISS DOCK.—I have a proposition to make to delegates. As a charter member, I have the privilege of the floor, and I want to suggest that the delegates consider whether it is not a suitable time for them to pay a salary of some kind to their secretary. I think it is a sort of moral pauperism, which has a very bad tendency. Why she should be expected to do the enormous clerical work she is obliged to do out of her hours for sleep and rest, and to continue going on doing it for nothing, I cannot understand. Your secretary is not even allowed the expense of a typewriter. She has to do all her writing by hand, and there is an enormous amount of it. The association is growing



every year; there are more of you, and I am glad of that. But that means there are more letters to write; there is an ever-growing amount of correspondence work,—it is simply enormous,—and I think you should begin, out of self-respect, to consider whether we should allow it. I would suggest that the secretary be allowed a salary, no matter how small, no matter if it only covers the expense of getting her writing done by a typewriter, and I move that the delegates consider whether they shall pay some kind of a salary to our secretary, even if it is only sufficient to enable her to have her clerical work done by a typewriter, the amount to be decided upon by the Executive Committee.

MRS. PETERSON.—I second the motion.

PRESIDENT.—Moved by Miss Dock and seconded by Mrs. Peterson that we pay our secretary a salary, the amount to be decided upon by the Executive Committee. I am quite sure you are safe in putting that in the hands of the Executive Committee, because the Executive Committee knows always the state of the finances and will not be extravagant.

The motion was carried.

MRS. HUTCHINSON.—May I ask if it is in order to have a recommendation from the house to the Committee on the Revision of By-Laws for next year? I would like to recommend that the Committee on the Revision of By-Laws consider the creation of State alumnae associations to be formed in isolated districts, to embrace the very small training-school alumnae or scattered alumnae of the larger training-schools; that each State alumnae association have its own constitution and by-laws and hold its standards as high as that of the Associated Alumnae. Also that delegates be sent from the State alumnae in the same proportion as that of other alumnae associations.

PRESIDENT.—As I understand it, you move that this be recommended to the committee?

MRS. HUTCHINSON.—Yes.

PRESIDENT.—I am very sure that the committee will be agreeable to all recommendations.

The motion was seconded by Miss Sherlock and carried.

PRESIDENT.—I would like to request that this recommendation be left with the committee, so it may not be overlooked.

PRESIDENT.—We will now adjourn until two o'clock.

*June 12.*

#### THIRD DAY—FIFTH SESSION.

PRESIDENT.—I am requested to make the following announcement: that for the college course at Columbia there was collected this morning the sum of one hundred and thirteen dollars and sixty-one cents. Other sums may be sent to Miss Banfield, Polyclinic Hospital, Philadelphia, in any way most convenient to the sender.

We have another announcement to be made, or rather re-made, and that is the one that was made yesterday afternoon by Miss Van Kirk. Miss Palmer has kindly consented to read this announcement to you again, that you may fully understand it.

MISS PALMER.—A number of the members have asked that this statement be given again, because they did not get clearly the conditions and the title of the papers which have been asked for.



(Miss Palmer read the statement regarding prizes offered by THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING given by Miss Van Kirk at a previous session.)

Now the motive for offering prizes on those subjects is purely an educational one on the part of the JOURNAL. There is a great deal going on in the way of plans for preliminary training and plans for college work, and the suggestion came from New York that we might get a very great deal of valuable information—valuable to the different organizations as well as to the training-schools—by papers on those subjects, so in order to stimulate your interest we offer a prize. We are getting to a point where it is possible to offer prizes.

I will say that if anyone does not understand this, it will all appear in the next number of the JOURNAL.

PRESIDENT.—We will continue our programme this afternoon by a paper on the management of private sanatoria by Miss E. R. Scovil, of the Massachusetts General Hospital Alumnae.

“THE PRIVATE HOSPITAL AS OWNED AND MANAGED BY NURSES.

“The model private hospital is well described by the name given to it in England—a nursing home. It should combine the sustaining order and routine, the methods, the appliances, and resources of the modern hospital with the freedom, the refinement, and the comfort of a well-ordered home.

“If some of these requirements seem incompatible, it is the tact and judgment, the skill and kindness, the resourcefulness and energy, of the nurse who manages it that must unite them in the possible whole that means success.

“When a woman has been a private nurse for some years and grows weary of the confinement and the monotony of the life, with its never-ceasing demands upon strength and spirits, the private hospital opens a wider field and offers scope for a different set of energies. Or if a nurse has held a responsible position in a hospital and feels that with something of the same kind of work she would like more freedom, a life ordered by less inflexible rules, and with more room for the development of her own ideas, she may find this in the management of a private hospital.

“When she decides that she has the qualifications necessary to make the undertaking successful and wishes to begin it, what is the first step she should take?

“Unquestionably, to my mind, she should first accumulate a small capital of from one to two thousand dollars, according to the size and pretensions of the hospital she means to have. It can be done with borrowed money, but debt is a heavy load to carry, and if she does not succeed, adds much to the bitterness of failure.

“She should decide where she wishes to start her work. Location is a very important consideration. A private hospital may succeed very

well in a comparatively small city, say one of fifty thousand inhabitants, if the physicians and surgeons of the town are progressive men with good practices. The popularity of the general hospital of the place is a factor to be considered. If this is not especially attractive to private patients, there will be a greater chance of their coming to the smaller institution. Often this matter of location is decided for a nurse by her knowing some doctor, or several of them, who are likely to send their patients to her.

"A large city has its advantages; if the competition is keener than in the country town, there are more people to draw from, and when once the reputation of her hospital is established patients will never be lacking.

"Her next step is to visit personally the doctors whom she wishes to interest in her project. Letters are apt to be thrown aside with little thought, but a personal interview in which the plan is clearly and concisely stated will produce more effect. Sometimes the doctors who promise most perform least, and, *vice versa*, those who discourage her may be the first to send patients.

"In choosing a house the number of rooms is one of the most important points to be thought of; several smaller ones pay better than a few large ones. The furniture may be and should be very simple, but it must be fresh and dainty. Exquisite cleanliness pleases and impresses the ordinary observer as nothing else does. Every nurse who has shown a visitor through a hospital knows the stock exclamation, 'How clean everything is! How do you keep it so beautifully neat?' Modern homes are so full of fussiness, a multiplicity of ornaments, and a superabundance of furnishings that tasteful simplicity is a rest to eyes and nerves.

"If two or three nurses can club together to start a hospital, it makes the question of service more easy. Each can take charge of a department, doing the work herself, or, as patients increase, helping and superintending those who do it. Each is working to make the venture a success, and does not grumble at long hours or extra trouble.

"If one of these, or a mother or sister who is not a trained nurse, can undertake the housekeeping, the buying, preparing, and serving of the food, one of the most difficult parts of the problem will be solved.

"Nothing causes more dissatisfaction among patients than a falling short of the highest standard of excellence in their diet.

"It will pay to have a gas table with the latest appliances for keeping the food hot if much time must elapse between cooking and serving it.

"The expenditures in food must be carefully looked after, or a great deal of money may be spent with most unsatisfactory returns. It

is better to have simple food perfectly prepared than luxuries spoilt in the cooking. A nicely browned chop, daintily served, will give more satisfaction to the patient than spring chicken burnt in broiling.

"The nurse in charge should make up her mind what she can afford to furnish for the sum paid, and then stick to her diet-list.

"She can ascertain the price of board at the best private boarding-houses in her neighborhood and then show her complaining patient how much besides food and lodging he or she receives in the hospital for the difference in amount, whatever it may be.

"The number of nurses necessary to carry on the work depends, of course, on the number of patients and the character of the cases. Ordinary nursing is included in the fixed charge per week, but if a special nurse is necessary she must be paid for at the usual rate for private service.

"If a patient wishes to bring her own nurse, her board and lodging should be charged for as in a boarding-house and no reduction should be made in the house rates, as the hospital provides service if the patient is willing to take advantage of it.

"Nurses are paid from twenty-five to thirty-five dollars a month and their laundry work is done for them.

"Apparently not much difficulty is found in procuring graduate nurses for the work. One of my informants who has had personal experience says, 'I know there are many older nurses, and some not strong enough to endure both day and night duty, who are glad of the regular work, with fixed hours and salary.' \*

"Another nurse who had made her hospital pay expenses says that she employed both graduate and untrained nurses. To the latter she paid twelve dollars for the first month, fifteen dollars for the next two, and twenty dollars afterwards.†

"Much depends upon the locality and the kind and quality of nursing service to which the patients are likely to have been accustomed.

"A nurse who undertakes to manage a private hospital must be prepared for friction amongst the nurses and between the nurses and the patients. Justice and good temper will smooth away many difficulties in the first case, and tact will help in the second.

"Persons who are unreasonable and exacting when they are well do not become less so when they are ill. Consideration must be shown for their infirmities and their just claims, but when these have been satisfied the nurse must quietly explain that the service rendered is the best she can procure for the price paid, and that if more or other is required it

\* Miss Barnard, 117 South Fifteenth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

† Miss Margaret Macdonald, Iron Avenue, Pictou, Nova Scotia.

would be best to have a private nurse at the patient's own expense. It might also be mentioned that day and night service could not be obtained at home at a less cost than from forty-two dollars to fifty dollars a week, not including the nurse's board and washing.

"It should, however, be remembered that beyond one's own natural desire to please a sick person it is most important that every patient leaving the hospital should be perfectly satisfied with the care and attention received there. It is the recommendation of these that will influence others to wish to come to it, and so extend its circle of patrons.

"The price charged for rooms varies from fifteen dollars to fifty dollars per week. Sometimes a large room may contain two or three beds, but patients who come to a private hospital usually prefer to pay more for a room alone. It is a disputed question whether it is best to charge a good price and make this cover everything or to ask less and exact a separate fee for extras, as the ether and dressings in a surgical case, medicines and stimulants in a medical case. Asking a large sum originally would deter many persons of moderate means from coming to the hospital. On the other hand, people like to know as nearly as possible beforehand what the cost will be, and are inclined to think every extra an added imposition, like the American traveller who declared that in English lodgings everything was extra except the floor and the roof.

"It is hard for some persons to understand that intangible things, such as time and service, cost money and must be paid for. They grumble because they are charged twenty-five cents for an orange at the Waldorf-Astoria, forgetting that the manner in which it is served and the environment in which it is eaten are responsible for a large part of the price, far exceeding the value of the fruit itself, and yet not an excessive one under the circumstances.

"It is best to make a rule that patients shall pay in advance at the beginning of each week. This saves the nurse much unnecessary anxiety and should be fully explained to and distinctly understood by each applicant.

"As freedom is one of the charms of a private hospital, the nurse in charge should make as few rules as possible for the government of the patients. Visitors are always a difficult subject; the patient's good should be the sole bar to their coming and going freely. If they are to be restrained or prohibited, it should be done under the doctor's orders.

"The nurse must seek in every way to please the doctors if she wish to make her hospital successful. Not only must she see that their patients are well cared for, properly nursed, fed, and made comfortable, she must consult their convenience and defer to their wishes as much as possible. Their good word means much to her success, for it

is often they who induce patients to enter the hospital when they are hesitating whether to do so or to take chances of going through an illness or an operation at home.

"She will find it wise not to discuss one medical man with another, nor ever to mention any circumstance in the symptoms or treatment of a patient to another physician than the one in charge of the case. It can do no good beyond gratifying a transient curiosity, and may do much harm by making both doctors feel she is a person not to be trusted, or whose discretion cannot be implicitly relied upon.

"It may be an advantage when a hospital is first started to insert an advertisement in the daily papers stating that comfortable accommodations can be furnished to private patients and that rates will be made known upon application at the hospital. It is well to choose a name for the institution, as it is more pleasing and dignified to call it by it than to have to refer to it as Miss So and So's Home. It soon becomes known and letters and telegrams find it more easily than if it had not a distinctive title.

"It seems to be the rule, though I have been told of two exceptions, that a private hospital does not pay its expenses during the first year: an additional reason why a nurse should have at least a small capital to fall back upon in beginning one.

"There are certain fixed expenses—rent, fuel, lights, service, food, telephone, etc.—which must be calculated and allowed for on the one side; the number of beds and the income to be expected from them on the other. It is perhaps fair to assume that one-half of them will be occupied throughout the year.

"In making the calculations it should be remembered that expenses do not decrease with a diminishing income. For instance, a nurse can take care of three patients. If one of these leave the hospital, the nurse's salary still goes on at full rates, while the receipts are diminished by one-third.

"Like in all business ventures, there is a risk involved. One nurse who has had experience in the work tells me that one principal cause of failure is a low standard in the housekeeping department, food negligently or improperly cooked and served in an unappetizing manner. This is a fatal mistake both practically and scientifically. Practically because invalids, unless they are very ill indeed, or have totally lost their appetites, like good things to eat and will not stay where they cannot have them; scientifically because dietetics is becoming of more and more importance in the treatment of disease, and physicians will not send their patients where their orders as to diet cannot be fully carried out and



where the proper amount and kinds of nourishment cannot be presented in a form which will insure its being taken by the patient.

"If there is a likelihood of having many surgical cases, a room should be prepared and reserved for an operating-room. It should be as aseptic as hard-finished walls and a closely fitted, polished hardwood floor can make it. An ordinary iron operating-table, white enamelled, and two or three iron and glass stands to hold instruments, basins, etc., will make it amply sufficient for the operations likely to be done in it. Its appearance will commend it to the confidence of the surgeons who are to use it. The instruments needed will, of course, be provided by the surgeons themselves.

"In purchasing surgical supplies and dressings the nurse will find it to her advantage to deal directly with one of the larger houses and obtain from it wholesale rates. It is this matter of saving at the spigot, of looking carefully after the little outgoes, the apparently trifling expenses, that is one of the essentials of success.

"Hitherto we have been thinking of what may be called the general private hospital, where cases of all kinds are taken, excluding infectious disease.

"Circumstances may render it possible for a nurse to establish a private hospital for special cases, such as nervous diseases, or tuberculosis, or a maternity home, or a sanatorium for cases of nervous exhaustion requiring the rest cure, or for mental cases not violent enough to need the restraint of an asylum, as melancholia, or for the victims of the different forms of the drug habit. Physicians who make a specialty of these cases, many of which cannot be successfully treated at home, are often glad to know of a quiet place where their patients can be sent apart from the depressing influences of a body of similar sufferers in a large sanatorium.

"A nurse who could give massage would find her ability to do so of great advantage in an institution of this kind if her strength were equal to the extra exertion.

"A maternity home would fill a great want in many places. It would probably be most successful either in a large city or in a small town, the centre of an outlying country district where nurses were difficult to get and the homes at a distance from a doctor. It would have to be managed with great care to exclude undesirable cases, so that not the slightest suspicion could attach to its use. A nurse who has had special training or experience in this branch of nursing may turn it to good account in this way.

"It is desirable, in order to conform to modern hygienic ideals, that a separate room should be prepared as a delivery-room from which



the patient may be removed as soon as the labor is over. The standard in aseptic precautions must be as high as that prevailing in the best maternity hospitals. If a failure on this point were to be followed by an attack of puerperal fever, the existence of the home would be doomed. Perpetual vigilance is the price of success as well as of liberty. When a nurse is obliged to employ as her assistants nurses of whose personal adherence to the standards in which they have been trained she cannot be certain, she must exercise unceasing watchfulness, or disaster will follow.

"A nurse establishing a maternity home should be familiar with the best practical methods of feeding infants and be able to train her assistants in the way to obtain the proper proportion of fat and proteids in the milk, the indications pointing to the necessity for a change in the food, and the way in which these indications should be met. Very few nurses, and not a great many doctors, have had this training, unless they happen to have been connected with a progressive children's hospital in which these matters have been made the subject of special study.

"The breaking off of the drug habit, whatever form it may have assumed, usually requires the isolation of the victims from home surroundings and removal from temptation. They are out of place in a hospital and among the invalids in a general sanatorium. A house in the country, or in a pretty village, where they can have access to a golf course, play tennis, boat, fish, or work in a garden in summer, offers more hope of cure than confinement within four walls with little occupation but reading. They need constant watchfulness, good food, and the judicious administration of the prescribed remedies. If a nurse has the tact, intelligence, and what the French call the "knowledge of life" to manage such a home as this, she may make it very profitable.

"A home for the open-air treatment of tuberculosis might also be a profitable venture. A house would have to be specially adapted to this purpose, with balconies where the patients could sleep and grounds where they could spend the daylight hours and sleep under canvas if desired.

"A nurse who undertook an establishment of this kind should have a knowledge of the possibilities of forced feeding and be familiar with the general routine of treatment in open-air sanatoriums. The devices for preventing the patients from being chilled while obtaining the requisite amount of oxygen, the ways in which to insure enough exercise being taken to assist in the digestion of the unusual quantity of food eaten, and at the same time of avoiding fatigue, must be well known to her.

"In these days of specialization a woman cannot make a success of

any kind of work unless she is thoroughly equipped for it by special study and experience. If she has expert knowledge, is mistress of her subject, she need not fear competition.

"If she desire to attempt any one of the different branches of nursing so briefly outlined here she should visit the best private hospitals and sanatoriums in that line to which she can obtain access, note what seems to her their good points, and try to adapt them to her own use. Then she should inform herself as fully as possible on the theory and practice of the branch she intends to take up, and, thus armed, make her venture. If she can learn by other people's failures instead of by costly experiments on her own account, she will be a wise woman.

"Information has been desired upon the possibilities of the private hospital as a home for the nurse in charge. It has been pointed out that some members of her family, even if untrained, may assist her materially in the work, so that she may be able to have them with her, as she would not do in private nursing, or if she were in a large institution. She has her own rooms, where she can gather her own belongings and be surrounded by the familiar objects that make the outward semblance of home. If her investment prosper, and her work is not too arduous as time goes on, she must feel in the place where her work lies and where all her interests are centred something of the charm and comfort of home.

"If a nurse have no family of her own, what more appropriate one could she take to herself, what better family, than sufferers to whom she can bring something—however little—of ease and healing, and from whom she may receive not only the substantial returns that form her livelihood, but also the gratitude and, one may hope, the affection without which a palace is only a dwelling-place, and having which even a private hospital may contain the essence of a true home."

PRESIDENT.—If there are any questions the members present would like to ask Miss Scovil regarding points in her paper, I am sure she will be glad to answer them.

MISS PALMER.—I would like to ask Miss Scovil how extensively nurses are establishing private hospitals.

MISS SCOVIL.—I have no statistics on that point. I had answers from five to whom I wrote, and I know of three or four others who have established private hospitals.

PRESIDENT.—I am sure you will be very glad to hear something about our relationship with other bodies of women. Therefore we will hear a report regarding the National Council of Women.

Miss Dock then read a report sent by Miss M. A. Nutting, president of the American Federation of Nurses, "Our Relations to the National Council of Women."

“OUR RELATIONS TO THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

“In view of the very clear statement concerning our relations to the National Council made by Miss Dock at your annual convention held in New York in May, 1900, and also of the reports and discussions upon the same subject at the convention in Buffalo in 1901, there seems to me to be little room for anything to be said on this matter which has not already been better said by others. For the benefit, however, of those who may not have been present at either of the meetings, and in response to the request of your president, I will merely say briefly that a suggestion came to us some years ago from the National Council of Women of the United States that the various societies of nurses in this country might find it a beneficial measure to unite together into a national body for the purpose of obtaining membership in the council. The two organized bodies known as the American Society of Superintendents of Training-Schools and the Associated Alumnae, after conference together and careful consideration of the matter, affiliated under the title of the American Federation of Nurses, and thus became one of the eighteen national organizations of which the National Council of Women of the United States is composed. From the preamble of the constitution we quote the following:

“‘We, women of the United States, sincerely believing that the best good of our homes and nation will be advanced by our own greater unity of thought, sympathy, and purpose, and that an organized movement of women will best conserve the highest good of the family and the State, do hereby unite ourselves in a federation of workers committed to the overthrow of all forms of ignorance and injustice, and to the application of the Golden Rule to society, custom, and law.’

“I would add that the general policy of the council is to assist women workers of all classes, strengthening in every way their opportunities, dignity, and influence. Each society retains its own identity and becomes in no way subordinate to the National Council. It has simply through this council the greatest possible opportunity of making known its work and needs and of receiving the help and support which comes from such united forces. So far the chain of organization is complete. The graduate nurse enters her alumnae association. All alumnae associations unite together to form the Associated Alumnae, in which they are represented by delegates. The Associated Alumnae, with the Society of Superintendents of Training-Schools, the two existing organizations of nurses, federate to form a national council of nurses under the title of the American Federation of Nurses. The next logical step is the entrance into international relationship with nurses

of other countries, and this comes about quite easily and naturally through the International Council of Women. Our membership in the National Council entitles us to a share and part in all affairs and deliberations of the International, which, as you know, is composed entirely of national councils established in the following countries: United States, Canada, Germany, Sweden, Great Britain, Denmark, New South Wales, Holland, New Zealand, Tasmania, Switzerland, Italy, France, and Argentina.

"This international union of nurses is a matter which has our earnest sympathy and interest, and the best means by which it could be brought about seems to have been those which we have adopted in joining the National Council. The latter body meets and holds congresses every three years, the International every five years. At all of these congresses a section is set apart for consideration of questions of special interest to nurses—a time and a place to present their professional work and aims.

"The idea of councils such as these is the providing of a common centre for workers of every race, faith, class, and party who associate themselves together to leave the world better than they found it. The benefits are those which can be obtained by bringing women of various pursuits and professions and of different countries into closer relationships with one another, and enabling workers in one line and country to profit by the experiences of workers in other lines and elsewhere. Women workers the world over need all such strengthening influences that can be obtained, and nothing but good can come of being one in a great 'confederation of workers.'"

Miss Dock, secretary of the International Council of Nurses, then made a statement of the plans for the Quinquennial.

"MADAM CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS: Next year in Berlin at the meeting of the Quinquennial Congress of Women, we will hold business meetings of the International Congress of Nurses, and I urge upon you all most earnestly that as many of you as possible shall come to Germany for those meetings. Self-governing organizations of nurses in the Old World is quite a new development, even in England, where now we have five leagues similar to our alumnae societies. These leagues are now considering the question of affiliating into a national body similar to this one. In Germany independent organizations of nurses are just in the bud, and I believe it would be a great help and encouragement to such development if we could hold a good meeting there. During my year abroad I hope to do all I can to further and strengthen the idea of an International Council of Nurses, which undoubtedly will, in five

years more, take vigorous form, and I earnestly hope that many of you may be present at the Berlin Congress. As a member of the National Council of Women the federation is entitled to two delegates, but beside that I hope to see many of you there."

PRESIDENT.—There has been a call for a discussion upon a certain topic for which there was not time this morning, and that is, the "Preliminary Course of Instruction,"—what progress it has made in the different States. This topic is now before you. We would be very glad to devote a few minutes' time to it, especially as it has been requested.

MISS DAVIS.—Madam Chairman and members, I have been asked to speak on the preliminary course in Boston, and it is hardly worth while to reiterate the fact that it is my pet. I have also been asked to tell what Simmons College did for us in the way of starting a course at Simmons College. I thought I could not do better than simply to read to you what you find in the January, 1903, number of the *JOURNAL*. (Reads extract.) That is what we did towards starting this course in Simmons College.

In the *JOURNAL* you must have seen the notice that the superintendents of Boston met at the Thorndike to discuss nursing questions, and although that was not their only meeting, it was "laid before the trustees," and for all I know it is still before the trustees. As a committee we have never heard from them since. We have heard, of course, remarks that they were starting a course for nurses—a preliminary course for nurses—at Simmons College, but as a committee we have never been called upon. The dean promised to lay it before the Board of Trustees, and notify us as to what was done. We have never been notified. We have heard from them in no way officially as a committee. Now, I would like to ask Miss Palmer to tell us what she thinks Simmons College did for us.

MISS PALMER.—Madam President and members, first I am going to tell you another story, which I believe is a Yankee's privilege. Just about the time the superintendents of Boston were making their outline for a preliminary course at Simmons College we started a preliminary course in the Mechanics' Institute in Rochester upon similar lines which Miss Davis had suggested. The committee there who took this matter up were Miss Allerton, Miss Keith, both Massachusetts General Hospital women; Mrs. Curtis, of the Hahnemann Hospital, Rochester, and Miss Heel, of Dr. Lee's Hospital.

We were able to arrange with the trustees of Mechanics' Institute to give us a course in preliminary training upon such lines as we wished. We were allowed to select our own instructors, outline our own course, and decide exactly what we wanted in every particular. We have just now completed our first term with very great satisfaction. The trustees are more than pleased to be directed by the superintendents of the training-schools of the city. They state very frankly that they know nothing about such work. They say, "We will do whatever you advise, in whatever way you advise;" and more than that, when they arranged a course for the training of attendants and we objected to it, they withdrew their course for the training of attendants. They said, "Whatever the nurses of Rochester and the superintendents of training-schools of Rochester think wise and best for this institute to do in the way of training and teaching nurses we are glad to conform to." Now that is the spirit in which one small group of women have been received in a town a little



farther west and a little less conservative than Boston, and having received such a cordial reception there, being a Boston woman, born and bred in Boston, I must say I am very indignant at the manner in which ten of the superintendents of the training-schools of Boston have been treated by Simmons College, and I never hesitate to say so in Boston when I have an opportunity. I do not believe that there is a large nursing centre in the United States where a committee composed of ten such representative women as were present at that first little committee meeting would be so discourteously treated as those women here have been by the dean and trustees of Simmons College, because they are going on with their course, arrangements have been made for a preliminary course of nursing, they are consulting with hospital authorities, and are entirely ignoring the group of women who made the suggestion to them, and who requested courteously and with all proper form and deference that they might have a voice in the arrangement of that course.

PRESIDENT.—Is there any further information that the delegates can give upon this subject?

MISS ALLEN.—Madam President, may I ask if anyone present knows of the preparatory course for nurses of training-schools at Drexel Institute, Philadelphia?

MISS BROBSON.—Only that the course has been started, but none of the delegates know anything more of the matter than that it has been started at Drexel Institute.

MISS ALLEN.—I have heard some people who knew something about it speak very highly of it. The superintendent of nurses at the Pennsylvania Hospital seemed to think it was going the right way.

MISS PALMER.—I might say that I have seen the prospectus of the course at Drexel, and it seems to be similar to the lines suggested to Simmons College, and in a much more extensive way those we are following at Rochester. I am told that the superintendents of Philadelphia made the request that this course should be introduced at Drexel, and have been permitted to formulate the plans and prepare the outline. This came to me, not officially, but in reply to some questions in regard to the course at Drexel. I believe that the Philadelphia women are very much pleased with it.

PRESIDENT.—We will pass on to our next item of business, and call for the reports of the committees formed this morning. First we will ask for the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

MRS. HUTCHINSON.—The Committee on Resolutions submits the following report:

"I. *Resolved*, That the Nurses' Associated Alumnae of the United States in Sixth Annual Convention assembled extend to the nursing interests of the city of Boston a most sincere vote of appreciation for the cordial greeting and entertainment given the members.

"II. *Resolved*, That our appreciation be extended to the superintendents of the Boston City Hospital, the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, the Insane Hospital, the Waltham Hospital, and the Rhode Island Hospital.

"III. *Resolved*, That we extend our sincere thanks to the Nurses' Club for the daily hospitality, to the Guild of St. Barnabas for their reception, to the Alumnae Association and the Nurses' Club of the Boston City Hospital for the reception at their home, Vose House.

"IV. *Resolved*, That our thanks are due the city of Boston for the invitation to visit Long Island Hospital and to others who have contributed so liberally to our entertainment. Most especially do we wish to express sincere



appreciation of the work done by the Programme Committee for the excellent papers we have heard and to the Committee on Arrangements for the rare opportunity to see and hear such national characters as Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Cheney, and the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale.

"Respectfully submitted,

"ANNIE F. HUTCHINSON, Chairman."

PRESIDENT.—You have heard the report. What is your pleasure regarding it?

MISS SMITH.—I move that it be accepted.

The motion was seconded by Miss Duensing and carried.

PRESIDENT.—We will next call for the report of the other committee organized this morning—a Committee on Recommendations, of which Miss Thornton is chairman.

"MADAM PRESIDENT: We would recommend that such schools as are unable to give practical service in contagious and infectious diseases give at least a six-weeks' course of thorough theoretical instruction in this branch of nursing.

"Respectfully submitted,

"MARY E. THORNTON, Chairman."

MISS DAVIS.—I would like to have Miss Thornton define "theoretical instruction"—whether from book or from practical work. I think they all give theoretical book instruction. Which is meant, please?

SECRETARY.—My understanding of the matter is that they do not all give a thorough theoretical book instruction, and a six-weeks' course is definitely stated in this recommendation.

PRESIDENT.—I think the secretary will be willing to tell us something of the inducement which led to the offering of this resolution. I am sure she must know of some necessity for it, or it would not be offered at this time.

SECRETARY.—I think we must all realize that there is a great deal to be done in the way of preventive work in safeguarding the community, Madam President.

PRESIDENT.—I do not wish to be misunderstood. I ask why you were led to offer the resolution. Is it because there is a deficiency in this instruction?

SECRETARY.—I think there is, Madam President.

PRESIDENT.—We know there must be a necessity for it, and if there is a deficiency it should be supplied.

MISS SEIDENSTICKER.—I move that it be adopted.

MISS HEALY.—I second the motion.

MRS. ROBB.—I move an amendment to the effect that this be referred to the Society of Superintendents.

MRS. FOURNIER.—I second the motion.

SECRETARY.—I think it would simplify it for us a great deal.

A vote was taken and the amendment carried.

PRESIDENT.—We also have a motion before you that it be adopted by this society. Therefore those in favor of adopting this resolution at this time will manifest it by saying "aye;" contrary, "no."

The motion was carried.

PRESIDENT.—We will next call for the report of the Nominating Committee.

MISS HENDRICKSON.—I would like, Madam President, to present a resolution that the Executive Committee bring before the Society of Superintendents the idea of inspiring a little more devotion to our alumnae in the respective schools.

MISS WHITTAKER.—I second the motion.

MISS PALMER.—I have been asked to explain to you how Miss Keith, of Rochester, is dealing with this subject, and I think it is a method so simple that it might easily be adopted by hospitals as part of their curriculum.

During the past winter she established a regular class in ethics, which she taught herself, using Mrs. Robb's text-book and requiring the nurses to treat each chapter as a lesson. She took all the different relationships from the time the student went into the hospital until she went out, their relations to each other, to the officers, the medical staff, to the public, duties in the alumnae association, State association, and superintendents' association, and she has been very much pleased with the interest shown by the nurses.

Time will prove whether it has been very valuable or not, but it seems to me that with Mrs. Robb's text-book as a basis for study such instruction would be tremendously valuable if commenced when the pupil enters the school and carried right through until she graduates.

PRESIDENT.—You have heard the motion. Is there any further discussion? If not, all in favor will manifest it by saying "aye;" contrary, "no."

The motion was carried.

PRESIDENT.—The time is now come when it will be necessary for us to decide upon our meeting-place next year. The secretary will tell us something about invitations received, or which the Alumnae Association has received to that effect.

SECRETARY.—The invitations have come principally from Philadelphia. All the Philadelphia nurses wanted it last year, and repeated their invitations this year. Washington sent its invitation and St. Louis, and New York always has an invitation out. It has been said there are St. Louis people here who are anxious to extend an invitation, but none has come in from the nurses from St. Louis.

PRESIDENT.—A motion as to our meeting-place is now in order.

MISS BROBSON.—I move that our next meeting-place be in Philadelphia.

The motion was seconded by Miss McRae and carried.

PRESIDENT.—I will now call for the report of the Nominating Committee.

MISS BROBSON.—For president, Miss Riddle, Boston City Hospital; Miss Nevins, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

First vice-president, Miss Rudden; Miss Rose Smith, Detroit.

Second vice-president, Mrs. Hutchinson; Miss Webb.

Secretary, Miss Thornton; Miss Frederick.

Treasurer, Miss Healy; Miss Cox.

Chairman of Committee of Arrangements, Miss Rudden; Miss Walker.

MISS ALLEN.—I move that it be accepted.

The motion was seconded by Miss Whittaker and carried.

PRESIDENT.—Nominations from the floor are in order if you choose to make them.

PRESIDENT.—I will ask this same Nominating Committee to distribute, collect, and count the ballots. Those delegates representing alumnae associations and voting by proxy will bear in mind the number of votes to which they are entitled. There is a question as to who shall vote—delegates and charter members.

MISS FULMER (vice-president, in the chair).—While the tellers are getting the result of the ballots we will go into executive session. We will consider the publishing of the report of this convention. I believe the secretary has received

7 a communication from the publishers of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING containing a proposal to the Associated Alumnae.

SECRETARY.—A letter was sent to the secretary of each alumnae association on April 14 asking that the societies discuss the advisability of having an annual report of the association. Last year there was no such report distributed among the societies, and each alumnae was asked to discuss it and advise or direct its delegates how they should vote to-day. I know some societies have instructed their delegates to vote against an annual report, but I think if you will consider the matter carefully you will see that this is a mistake; it is often the only method we have for proving to those interested in us that we are progressing. One can't sit down and write at length to everyone who asks what we are striving for, how much of this we have attained or accomplished, what remains for us to do, etc. We must have a report. I have tried to keep a file at the Astor Library in New York and in the Regents' office in Albany. This year I had none for this purpose; neither had I any for our honorary members.

MISS PALMER.—I would like to correct the statement of Miss Thornton. You will remember that at the meeting held in Chicago it was voted to publish the proceedings of the convention with the papers in THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING, the official organ of the society. That was done, and one thousand copies extra of that number were printed, expecting that they would be called for by the different alumnae associations. On February 1 there were seven hundred and fifty copies on hand, a drug in the hands of the JOURNAL Company. We gave away four hundred copies, principally through the State of New Jersey, for which we received four subscriptions. There are now awaiting the pleasure of the members—there were at the beginning of this meeting—two hundred and fifty copies which are perfectly useless to the JOURNAL Company, because they cannot be used to advantage as sample copies as a means of getting subscribers. We did not last year make any reprints, and I think I may say frankly that it is not of special advantage to the JOURNAL to publish the alumnae reports from a business standpoint, because the subscribers who are not interested in alumnae work rather resent having one number given up exclusively to alumnae business. But, of course, publishing the proceedings in that way and circulating these proceedings throughout the world certainly is an advantage to the society, as THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING goes to Russia, Egypt, New Zealand, Turkey, Africa, and to every State in this country and every country in Europe. It is perfectly astonishing the distance reached by this JOURNAL. We have just one proposition to make to you this year. We are perfectly willing to print the proceedings of the society if you wish, as we have done before, and our publishers make the proposition to reprint one thousand copies for fifty dollars on very cheap paper. The reprints that were made two years ago were too expensive, because they were printed on the same quality of paper as the JOURNAL uses for publication, which is a very high grade of paper. Now the publishers say—I have it in writing, although I have not got it with me—that they will make one thousand reprints of the number, if you choose to have it published in a number, for fifty dollars, put on a cheap cover, and get it all up in proper form. This is the proposition I have to make to you as editor of the JOURNAL, and as I said before, it seems to us a greater advantage to the Associated Alumnae to do that than to the JOURNAL Company. We paid in the neighborhood of four hundred dollars more for printing the July number last year than we usually pay for an ordinary monthly issue.

SECRETARY.—Might I ask the treasurer to tell what the Associated Alumnae paid for the reports last year, or for publishing them in the JOURNAL?

TREASURER.—The Associated Alumnae paid three hundred and fifty-five dollars and eighty-eight cents for printing the directory in THE JOURNAL OF NURSING.

MISS PALMER.—You will remember at the Chicago meeting it was decided, with some little protest from the secretary and president of the association and myself, to print this long list of names of the society. It covers a greater number of pages than the reading-matter, and it is a very expensive kind of type to set up, for the reason that our publishers employ union labor, and the union demands for this kind of type twice the pay to the type-setters than it does for that. Consequently the setting up of those names and the proof-reading cost the society the amount of money that the treasurer has given you, in addition to the extra four hundred dollars it cost the JOURNAL Company to publish the body of the JOURNAL.

SECRETARY.—Last year in Chicago you will find, if you refer to your reports, that I was as particular as anyone in the front of the house ought to be to impress on the delegates and members the desirability of omitting that list of names, and as I had only just finished working over the list (which frequently comes to me written on both sides of a sheet of paper), I thought it meant a great deal of work for everybody to republish that list of names. But it was carried. I didn't know, as secretary, that there were any extra copies (in some way or other the information did not get to me), because we voted in Chicago to have no separate report last year. I am sorry four hundred have gone into New Jersey without our receiving any revenue from them.

MISS LYONS.—I am a delegate from Maine. I was instructed to vote to have it printed in THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING, as we have never been able to get the members to take the reports, and they have been left almost wholly on our hands every year. They don't seem to take any interest in it whatever; so we decided, so far as we are concerned, it would not pay to order them.

SECRETARY.—For the first two years of my secretaryship I wrote to the associations asking how many each alumnae would order and assume the responsibility for. In Buffalo there was an enthusiastic gathering, and it was voted that each alumnae should have reports enough to distribute one to each member. That is why so many went out of the Buffalo meeting.

MISS MELDRUM.—The Rochester City Hospital Alumnae thinks it would be well for the report to be printed in THE JOURNAL OF NURSING and that we should get the report in that. We found the same difficulty. Our society reports were left by the nurses. They are not interested enough to take the reports away from the association. Consequently we think it would be better not to have a separate report.

MISS TRACY.—The Homœopathic Hospital Alumnae instructed me by letter to vote that it should be published in THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING. The why and wherefore I was not told, but they had a meeting and instructed me to vote that it should be published in the JOURNAL.

MISS SMITH.—Pennsylvania Hospital, of Philadelphia, has taken the year's JOURNAL and had it bound in one volume, and, of course, gets this report in that, and we think it is a very good way to keep them, and we are instructed to vote to have it in the JOURNAL, and then when we rebind our year's number we have it right there.

MISS WHITTAKER.—The Hahnemann Hospital instructed me to vote to have it published in THE JOURNAL OF NURSING.

MISS ANDERSON.—The Massachusetts General Hospital voted to have the report in THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING.

MISS MAYES.—University of Maryland voted that the report be published in THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING.

CHAIRMAN.—Will somebody make a motion in regard to that. It means either we shall have a separate report of our own association or a report in THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING, or none at all.

SECRETARY.—Madam Chairman, I should like to ask if we take advantage of the JOURNAL's offer this year—fifty dollars for one thousand reprints—if the societies will vote to take those off the Associated Alumnae's hands—the societies as a whole. I hope the reprints will be decided upon, otherwise you place your officers in a very peculiar position—people write for reports of your association and we have to say we have none.

MISS PALMER.—You can send them the JOURNAL.

SECRETARY.—But we wouldn't have JOURNALS.

MISS DAVIS.—You have your reprints. You can decide to have reprints, or the editor of the JOURNAL can order a larger amount of JOURNALS, and the secretary can call upon the JOURNAL for the amount they order.

SECRETARY.—But last year the Associated Alumnae expended three hundred and fifty-five dollars for these reports with no return for the Associated Alumnae treasury.

MISS DAVIS.—I understand the reason they didn't receive any revenue from it was because the secretary did not know they were there.

SECRETARY.—I decline to take any responsibility in that matter.

MISS PALMER.—I will explain that you will find an insertion a month later perhaps to the effect that an extra large edition had been published, which could be had by members sending for them.

SECRETARY.—Which puts me in the painful position of acknowledging that I do not read every page of the JOURNAL.

MISS HOLLISTER.—While I have been instructed by my association to vote against an annual report, and I must vote that way, I can see the advisability and dignity of the association having a report of its own, and I would like to ask if it would not be possible for us to have an independent report for those who wish it, but which they would not be obliged to take if they did not want it. Members who have not been to the association meetings do not feel as interested as those do who have. Isn't it possible to have an independent report for the society which can be gotten up inexpensively?

THE CHAIR.—I will ask the delegates to discontinue the discussion until we have heard the result of the ballot:

The election of the following officers was announced:

President, Miss Riddle.

First vice-president, Miss Rudden.

Second vice-president, Mrs. Hutchinson.

Secretary, Miss Thornton.

Treasurer, Miss Healy.

Chairman Arrangement Committee, Miss Walker.

PRESIDENT.—I suppose we ought to be appreciative, and we try to be appreciative, therefore we thank you.

We still have one item of business—one that I am sure of—and there may be others. I want to inquire if Miss Richards is still in the hall. I am empow-



ered by Miss Richards, who was elected your delegate to the meeting of the International Council of Women to be held in Berlin, to state that she will be unable to serve in that capacity, and therefore nominations for someone to fill that vacancy, should we accept her resignation, will be in order.

First we will act upon the resignation of Miss Richards. What shall be done with this?

MISS PALMER.—I regret to move that we accept it, as I know Miss Richards is unable to serve.

The motion was seconded by Miss Allen and carried.

PRESIDENT.—Nominations are now in order.

A number of nominations were made, when Mrs. Robb suggested that as the Associated Alumnae was not in a position to pay the expenses of the delegate, it would be wise to leave the adjustment of the matter with the Executive Committee. The committee could ascertain who intended going to Berlin and then nominate according to its judgment.

MISS RHODES.—I move that the matter of the delegate be left in the hands of the Executive Committee.

MISS FULMER.—I second the motion.

MRS. FOURNIER.—Can't it be incorporated in the original motion that these names be referred to the Executive Committee, with the power to act in selecting them?

MISS ANDERSON.—Do I understand the Executive Committee is to select one of those named? If that is true, I think all the names ought to go on the list.

MISS BAKER.—I also think Miss Palmer's name and Miss Riddle's name ought to be put on the list.

MISS DOCK.—While it is very pleasant to have expenses paid, yet it was by no means the case of the congress in London. It was by no means the case even when they represented quite a large congress of women. I inquired about that over there, and found it was the custom for some delegates to have their expenses paid, yet some paid their own expenses. I don't think the society would be criticised if it were not to pay the expenses of the delegates. If it is found that six or eight members are thinking of going over there, I am sure any one of them would feel honored to go, and I don't think we need be ashamed if their expenses are not paid by the association.

PRESIDENT.—There is certainly no objection to our paying our own expenses.

The motion now before you is that the original motion be amended to the effect that these names be presented to the Executive Committee for action. All in favor of this amendment will manifest it by saying "aye;" contrary, "no."

All in favor will please rise. It is a vote.

We are simply deciding about referring it to the Executive Committee. We would like to be sure that these names are acceptable to you, as well as that it be referred; therefore all in favor of these names will manifest it by saying "aye;" contrary, "no."

It is a vote.

The names are Miss Maxwell, Mrs. Robb, Miss Fulmer, Mrs. Simons, Miss Thornton, Miss Riddle, Miss Palmer, and Miss Dock.

PRESIDENT.—We have not decided, as I understand, about our annual reports.

MISS ANDERSON.—I move the reports of the proceedings of this convention be published in THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING, and separate reprints be made from THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING.



MISS RHODES.—I second the motion.

SECRETARY.—I move to amend the motion to have it read, "the Associated Alumnae to be reimbursed from the individual alumnae the amount expended in procuring the reprints."

MISS CABANISS.—We have increased our alumnae dues to defray the costs of reporting separately the proceedings of this association. We have the money in our treasury to defray the expense of meeting this additional cost.

The motion was seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT.—Will Miss Anderson repeat her motion?

Miss Anderson reads motion again.

PRESIDENT.—All in favor of this motion will manifest it by saying "aye;" contrary, "no." It is a vote.

It now remains for you to decide how many reprints shall be ordered.

MRS. ROBB.—I move that we do as we have always done, and have each alumnae write to the secretary the number they will order.

The motion was seconded and carried.

MISS PALMER.—I make a motion in regard to the report, and that is that the full report of the Periodical Committee and the discussions which have taken place yesterday and to-day in regard to the JOURNAL need not be published in the JOURNAL and reprints. The purely business matters should not be spread broadcast over the world.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Robb and carried.

PRESIDENT.—I would ask, for information, if anyone has considered the propriety of that long list of names appearing? If that long list of names which appeared in the JOURNAL was what made it so costly last year, what is to be done about it this year?

SECRETARY.—Of course, the names of the secretaries of the societies would go in the report, but, as I understand it, no others this year.

Madam President, would it perhaps be in order to decide upon the approximate time of our meeting in Philadelphia next year?

PRESIDENT.—We would like to hear from Philadelphia.

MISS BROBSON.—It doesn't make any difference as to the time except that June is a very hot month, and we should have to hold it before the time for the delegates to go to the congress.

MISS RUDDEN.—I am speaking for Philadelphia, and think it would be wise to go back to the old time of May if agreeable. June is a very hot month in Philadelphia. The regular time for the Associated Alumnae was May until within the last two years. I think about the first of May, if that is the choice of the delegates, or rather the representatives of the association—about the first of May—the first week possibly. That is the time we should be very much pleased to have it if it will suit the other people.

MISS BROBSON.—The first week in May is Quaker meeting week; it rains.

PRESIDENT.—In Chicago, when Boston asked what time the Associated Alumnae could come to Boston, we were answered, "When you invite us." Some objected to the month of May, and the first of May anyway, because of its being such a busy time in most hospitals and all nursing circles, and knowing that May is a cold month here, we decided that nearer the middle of June would be a good time.

Why can't we say the same to the Philadelphia people? Let them fix the date as near the first of May as possible. A motion to that effect is in order.

MISS BRONSON.—I make a motion that it be the week of the 15th to the 20th of May.

The motion was seconded by Miss Whittaker and carried.

MISS PARSONS.—I would like to say a few words in behalf of some nurses who have been guests at these meetings, and some new members of the association, to the effect that we have appreciated the privilege of attending the meetings, and we have appreciated more keenly than ever before how much we are indebted to the large number of women who have worked year after year for the nursing profession at large.

We have accepted the benefits and enjoyed them without in many cases appreciating the work that has gone into it and how much we owe to their unselfish efforts, and we feel thankful to these people.

SECRETARY.—Madam President, I would like to suggest that Mrs. Hutchinson come up and take her chair as second vice-president, so that the members may become acquainted with her.

MISS RUDDEN.—Before we adjourn I wish to thank you all for my reelection, or promotion to the office of first vice-president.

MRS. HUTCHINSON.—I hope that Illinois will be worthy of promotion next year.

PRESIDENT.—If there is nothing more to come before the association, we will adjourn to meet in Philadelphia in 1904.

MARY E. THORNTON, Secretary,  
120 East Thirty-first Street, New York City.

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## OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS



### EXAMINERS OF STATE NURSES

At a meeting of the North Carolina State Nurses' Association, held in Asheville, June 9, 1903, three nurses were elected to serve with two physicians as Examiners of Registered Nurses for the State of North Carolina, as follows:

Mrs. M. H. Lawrence, Rex Hospital, Raleigh; Miss Constance I. Pfohl, Winston-Salem, and Miss M. L. Wyche, all to serve for three years.

Under the law recently passed the selection of the nurse members of the Board of Examiners is vested in the North Carolina State Nurses' Association, and the two physicians are to be selected by the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina.

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### NEW YORK NURSE EXAMINERS

ACCORDING to instructions received from the New York State Nurses' Association at its annual meeting, held in April, the Executive Committee forwarded to the secretary of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York ten names from which, under the law, the Regents were to select five members to constitute a Board of Nurse Examiners for the State of New York. The following is a copy of an extract from the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Regents held in Albany on June 29, 1903:

#### "EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL MINUTES.

"EXAMINERS OF REGISTERED NURSES.—*Voted*, That from the nominees of the New York State Nurses' Association—L. Bissell Sanford, of New York; Annie Damer, of Buffalo; Dorothy N. MacDonald, of Brooklyn; Sophia F. Palmer, of Rochester; Jane Elizabeth Hitchcock, of New York; Mary E. Thornton, of New York; Julia E. Bailey, of Rochester; Anna O'Neil, of Utica; Sophie S. Cammon, of New York, and Mary McMillan, of New York—L. Bissell Sanford be appointed for one year, Annie Damer for two years, Dorothy N. MacDonald for three years, Sophia F. Palmer for four years, and Jane Elizabeth Hitchcock for five years as Examiners of Registered Nurses.

"CHARLES NEWELL COBB, Deputy Secretary."

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### A NEW PRELIMINARY COURSE

THE Drexel Institute of Philadelphia will open a Preliminary Course for Nurses in the fall, the full prospectus of which will be published in the September JOURNAL. This course is established upon the request and under the supervision of the heads of the training-schools of Philadelphia, who have been greatly aided in this work by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell.

## THE PRIZE ESSAYS

THE JOURNAL offers two prizes of fifty dollars each for the best essays on the subject of

"The shortcomings of the teachings and methods of the present training-schools from the standpoint of the graduate nurse engaged in private work," and "From the point of view of the nurse engaged in hospital work."

The requirements are that the manuscript must be in the hands of the editor not later than September 1. All papers must be typewritten and not exceed fifteen hundred words. The name of the writer must be sent in a small envelope *sealed* and enclosed with the manuscript.

The practical suggestions as well as the literary style will be considered in awarding the prizes.

The essays must be written by nurses in active work, either in private work or hospital work.

## STATE MEETING IN INDIANA

A MEETING for the purpose of organizing a State alumnae association in Indiana will be held in the parlors of Hope Hospital, Fort Wayne, Ind., corner Barr and Washington Streets, September 3, at three p.m.

All nurses in the State are requested to be present or to be represented by delegate if possible. Entertainment will be provided and an effort will be made to afford all present a pleasant time during their stay in the city.

It is earnestly requested that as many as possible avail themselves of this opportunity to meet together and discuss this important movement.

MRS. E. G. FOURNIER,  
President Hope Hospital Alumnae Association.

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THE Spanish War Veterans have cordially invited the Spanish-American War Nurses to join in the social features of their annual encampment, to be held at New Haven, Conn., September 22 to 24 next. They hope that many nurses may be present and that some form of affiliation between the two organizations may be arranged.

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE, President S.-A. W. N.



